FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

25 JULY 1983

## Iran-Iraq War

Iranian forces advanced 15 km into the Ravanduz area of northern Iraq over the weekend, capturing the Iraqi military center at Hajj 'Umran and seizing a number of strategic mountain heights, according to military communiques and announcements broadcast by Tehran radio. The Iranians said they killed or wounded over 3,800 Iraqis and downed 2 planes and 3 helicopters during their new offensive, which is commanded by the Hamzeh Seyyed ash-Shohada headquarters in northwest Iran. A "massive" Iraqi counterattack on 23 July was soundly defeated and Iranian troops began closing in on the Iraqi garrison at Choman Mustafa the following day, according to IRNA reports. Iraqi military communiques broadcast by Baghdad and Voice of the Masses radios disputed the Iranian claims, asserting that Iraqi forces defeated the Iranian offensive in the Hajj 'Umran area and killed over 1,400 Iranians. The Iraqi Air Force carried out numerous raids on Iranian positions in the northern sector and shot down two Iranian aircraft on 22-23 July without loss, the Iraqi communiques stated. In another development, President Saddam Husayn inspected Iraqi troops in the northern sector, INA reported.

Tehran radio's Arabic service broadcast several appeals to Iraqi kurds to take up arms against the Saddam Husayn regime and Tehran radio cited a spokesman for the Supreme Islamic Revolution Council of Iraq as saying that Iraqi mujahidin are assisting the Iranian offensive. Earlier, in a statement broadcast by Baghdad Voice of the Masses, an Iraqi military spokesman admitted that the attacking Iranian forces are cooperating with "the brokers of treason who sold themselves to the foreigner a long time ago," adding that the Iraqis are fighting both enemy units and "agent saboteurs."

In a separate development, Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati said Iran interprets Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz' recent remarks about attacks on Iranian oil installations as a direct threat to the security of the entire Gulf area aimed at blackmailing the Gulf states, Tehran radio reported. Iraq knows that if Iranian oil exports are disrupted, no country in the region will be able to export oil, Velayati maintained.

## PLO Affairs

Renewed Clashes in Lebanon — Fatah loyalists and dissidents resumed fighting in the Shtawrah area of the Al-Biqa' valley on 23 July and clashes continued on 24 and 25 July, according to Beirut radio. The dissidents reportedly took control of several loyalist positions. Voice of Lebanon radio said the fighting resulted in around 50 casualties. A PLO military spokesman cited by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio blamed the "black gangs" of the "counterrevolution" for deliberately attacking Fatah positions in order to undermine current Arab and Palestinian efforts to solve the PLO's problems peacefully. Noting that the eruption of the clashes coincided with efforts by the Arab League reconciliation committee to mediate the PLO-Syrian dispute, the radio accused Syria of organizing the renewed violence in order to send a "message" to Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi and other mediators. Many of the groups fighting on behalf of the dissidents are Palestinian "in name only" and their sole concern is to realize the aims of the Syrian and Libyan regimes, a commentary by the radio claimed.

Political Developments, 'Arafat Interviews — The Fatah dissidents have rejected the PLO Executive Committee's call for an emergency PNC meeting to discuss the current crisis, Radio Monte Carlo reported on 24 July. The committee held several meetings in Tunis over the weekend and its chairman, Yasir 'Arafat, met separately with the Saudi, Algerian, and French foreign ministers, according to Baghdad Voice of PLO, Tunis radio, and SPA. 'Arafat also received another message from the Soviet leadership, INA noted.

Meanwhile, in an interview with the London magazine *Al-Majallah*, 'Arafat reiterated his appeal to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to intervene to halt the deterioration in Syrian-PLO relations, adding that he still pins "great hopes" on the Syrian leader. However, the Syrian-backed "conspiracy" against the PLO has achieved its aim of reducing the PLO's international legitimacy and prestige, he added. 'Arafat likewise criticized the Syrians in an interview with the Baghdad paper *'Alif Ba'* broadcast by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio. 'Arafat said he had been the target of two Syrian assassination attempts and accused Syrian intelligence of selling the contents of the seized PLO offices in Damascus as "war spoils." The PLO leader also told the London magazine *Ad-Dustur* that he supports reforms within Fatah provided they are not used as a "Trojan horse" to liquidate the PLO, KUNA reported.

Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf likewise referred to the PLO-Syrian dispute in an interview with Budapest television. He called for direct talks between the PLO and Syria, adding that both sides should admit they have made mistakes. Khalaf denied having aspirations to succeed 'Arafat as PLO chairman, which is "not the kind of post for which anyone would envy 'Arafat."

## Inter-Arab Affairs

Khaddam Tour — Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam conveyed messages from Syrian President al-Asad to the rulers of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia over the weekend, according to KUNA and SPA. SPA said Khaddam discussed bilateral relations and the current Arab situation with King Fahd and KUNA quoted Khaddam as saying his message for the Kuwaiti amir concerned the situation in Lebanon.

Arab Summit — Before leaving for Damascus on 23 July, Arab League Secretary General Klibi announced in a press statement reported by Radio Monte Carlo that the next Arab summit conference will be held in Riyadh in November. The venue and date of the summit were decided by the Arab reconciliation committee which is currently concentrating on mediating between Syria and the PLO, Klibi noted.

## Lebanon

Security, Military Situation — Artillery exchanges between Druze and Christian militia near Beirut continued intermittently over the weekend after around 18 people were killed and 40 others were wounded in the shelling on 22 July, according to Beirut radio reports. Defending the shelling of Beirut airport on 22 July, Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt said his men were "forced" to shell Lebanese Army batteries in retaliation for the Army's shelling of Druze villages, AFP reported. Meanwhile, Israeli and Syrian forces in the Al-Biqa' valley engaged in a limited clash late on 22 July, Voice of Lebanon radio announced. Syrian and Israeli forces also exchanged artillery fire near the Beirut-Damascus highway on 24 July, according to the radio.

In southern Lebanon, a car bomb destroyed the mobile van used by the Christian Broadcasting Network's Middle East television, Voice of Hope radio reported on 23 July. The Lebanese National Resistance was responsible for the operation, according to the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio. Middle East television subsequently continued to broadcast in spite of the attack.

National Salvation Front — PSP leader Walid Junblatt announced the formation of a Lebanese "National Salvation Front" led by himself, former President Sulayman Franjiyah, and former Prime Minister Rashid Karami, Radio Monte Carlo reported on 23 July. Damascus radio broadcast the new front's charter, which denounced the Lebanese-Israeli agreement and accused the Lebanese Government of aiming to cede certain parts of Lebanon in order to establish a racist "little Lebanon." Action must be taken to confront the Phalangist Party's hegemony and strengthen the steadfastness of the nationalist regions, the charter added. The announcement of the new front — in Ba'labakk and Tripoli — was attended by a variety of Lebanese leftist and pro-Syrian personalities, including leaders of the Ba'th Party, Syrian Social National Party, and the Communist Party, according to Radio Monte Carlo and Damascus radio. Meanwhile, Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri announced in Beirut that he is "firmly allied" with Junblatt and the Lebanese Nationalist Forces against the planned partition of Lebanon, SANA reported. On the other hand, Foreign Minister Elie Salim deplored the formation of the National Salvation Front as a "dangerous" development, Voice of Lebanon radio noted.

Comment on U.S. Talks — The talks with President Reagan and other U.S. officials have given the Lebanese delegation a clear picture "full of positive aspects," Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan announced at a Washington news conference broadcast by Beirut radio on 23 July. The U.S. side showed deep understanding for Lebanon's opposition to a partial Israeli withdrawal, he added. Meanwhile, Damascus radio responded to President al-Jumayyil's statements in Washington criticizing Syria by accusing the Lebanese leaders of deliberately provoking and incriminating Syria. The threats against Damascus will not provoke or frighten Syria, the radio said.

## Israel

Shamir, Arens U.S. Visit — Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Defense Minister Moshe Arens will visit the United States 25 July in response to an invitation from President Reagan, Jerusalem radio reported. Government sources cited by the radio expressed their concern that the United States will ask Israel to delay the IDF redeployment along the Al-'Awwali River. Shamir, however, told a Jerusalem television correspondent that Israel will adhere to its redeployment decision.

In another development, Minister Without Portfolio Ari'el Sharon suggested that if Israel is expected to follow U.S. policy in Lebanon, it should demand that UN observers or multinational forces be stationed between Syrian and Israeli lines, Jerusalem Radio stated.

West Bank — Hebron was declared a closed military area 22 July after plans for demonstrations against new settlements were reported, according to Jerusalem radio. All nonresidents were prohibited from entering Hebron. At a 24 July Cabinet meeting, Arens promised that no political demonstrations will be allowed in "Judaea and Samaria," another report added. Later, demonstrators in Hebron were told to leave, the radio noted. Meanwhile, in a *Los Angeles Times* interview, Arens advocated the extension of Israeli sovereignty over Judaea and Samaria with Israeli citizenship to be offered to all inhabitants, Jerusalem Radio reported.

## Reaction to Habib Resignation

Israel "regrets" the resignation of presidential envoy Philip Habib but "welcomes" his successor Robert McFarlane, Jerusalem radio said quoting Prime Minister Menahem Begin's spokesman. The Syrian paper *Tishrin* linked Habib's resignation to Syria's refusal to receive him and to the "failure" of the Lebanon agreement, according to Damascus Radio. On the other hand, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio claimed the decision is part of a Syrian maneuver to divert attention from Syrian "intervention in internal PLO affairs." When the new envoy arrives in Damascus, the radio predicted, it will be to discuss the partition of Lebanon and liquidation of the PLO.

## Gulf States

Qatar is continuing to search for mines in the Gulf after discovery of a Soviet-made mine off its northeast coast, Manama *Gulf Daily News* reported. This is the first official confirmation of mines since the U.S. Defense Mapping Agency issued a warning earlier in the month about the probability of mines floating in the Gulf, according to the paper.

## Iran

Pilgrimage Dispute With Saudis — Saudi Arabia's "sabotage and obstructionism" toward the almost 100,000 Iranians seeking to make the pilgrimage to Mecca should be interpreted as a

measure favoring Zionism and the "front of global infidels," Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri announced in a message to clergy of the Muslim world broadcast by Tehran radio. Islamic Guidance Minister Mohammad Khatami likewise told Muslim information ministers in an open letter carried by IRNA that Mecca and Medina belong to all Muslims and that Saudi Arabia's control over the Hijaz does not permit it to claim sole title to the Ka'bah. Saudi Arabia's "excuses" to prevent the impending journey of about 100,000 Iranian pilgrims are part of a "catastrophic" scheme that will be applied not only to Iranian Muslims but will also be used as a lever to apply pressure on all Muslim governments and peoples seeking independence, Khatami warned.

Meanwhile, the Saudi paper *Al-Madinah* accused Iran of seeking to create sectarian rifts within Islam by sending agents "everywhere" to foment discord, Riyadh radio reported.

Voice and Vision — After resigning as managing director of the Voice and Vision, Iran's broadcasting network, Mohammad Hashemi-Rafsanjani met with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, who announced that Hashemi-Rafsanjani should remain managing director pending a "legal decision" on the situation, according to Tehran radio reports.

## Afghanistan

Rebels seriously wounded the Baghlan governor and deputy governor as they were inspecting security arrangements in Baghlan, Karachi radio stated.

## Egypt

Members of an extremist religious organization called the Islamic Liberation Party, whose goal is to forcibly overthrown the regime and change the state's basic structure, are being investigated by the authorities, MENA reported citing *Al-Ahram*. Security forces are searching for other members of the organization.

## Libya

Supplies to Chad — Libyan aircraft are massed on the border with Chad, according to Western diplomatic sources cited by AFP. The sources stated that transport aircraft have resumed deliveries of supplies to Goukouni Oueddei forces in Faya-Largeau as well as to towns further north. Truck convoys are also being sent.

Al-Qadhdhafi, Jallud on Lebanon War — Before ending an official visit to Nouakchott, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi appealed to the Arab nation to mobilize immediately to confront the "Zionist death train," Tripoli radio reported. The Libyan leader urged support for the Lebanese resistance and also for the Fatah dissidents "because it will lead to the emergence of a fighting and united Palestinian movement."

Meanwhile, in a speech delivered in Tripoli, Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud denied Libyan involvement with the new revolutionary movement in Fatah, according to JANA. Jallud also decried Zaire's intervention in Chad, stating that it was a "tool" of French-U.S. intervention.

## Western Sahara

Polisario cannot accept a referendum held in the presence of the Moroccan administration and Army, a Polisario official announced in a statement reported by TANJUG on 21 July. Asserting that such a referendum would be a "fake," the official said the two warring sides should directly negotiate an approved basis for the referendum.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

**Middle East & Africa**

*Vol V No 143* *25 July 1983*

**MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW** ..... i

**INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS**

'Arafat Comments on Fatah Mutiny, Syria ..... A 1
London AL-MAJALLAH Interview *[23-29 Jul]* ..... A 1
Baghdad ALIF BA' Interview *[20 Jul]* ..... A 5
'Arafat To Resume Tour of Arab Gulf *[San'a' VOP]* ..... A 7
'Arafat Holds Meetings With Foreign Ministers ..... A 7
Meets With Saudi Minister *[Tunis]* ..... A 7
Talks With Algerian Minister *[Tunis]* ..... A 7
Meets With France's Cheysson *[AFP]* ..... A 7
'Arafat Receives Foreign Messages of Support ..... A 7
Message From Bulgaria *[INA]* ..... A 7
Message From Iraqi Leadership *[WAKH]* ..... A 7
PLO Executive Committee Holds Meeting in Tunis *[KUNA]* ..... A 8
Committee Issues Statement *[KUNA]* ..... A 8
Committee Asks PNC Meeting *[Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... A 8
Klibi Says Arab Summit To Convene in November *[Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... A 8
'Violent Fatah Clashes Resume in Al-Biqa' *[Beirut Voice of Lebanon]* ..... A 9
Clashes Said To 'Intensify' *[Beirut]* ..... A 9
50 Casualties Reported *[Beirut Voice of Lebanon]* ..... A 9
Syria Blamed for Continued Al-Biqa' Clashes *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 9
Fatah Urged To Be Firm With Dissident Rebels *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 10

**ARABIAN PENINSULA**

**GULF AFFAIRS**

Kuwait Finalizes GCC Security Pact Amendments *[ARAB TIMES 21-22 Jul]* ..... C 1
Kuwaiti Labor Expert Views Foreign Workers Issue *[ARAB TIMES 21-22 Jul]* ..... C 1
AL-BAYAN Rejects Foreign Bases in Region *[Abu Dhabi 23 Jul]* ..... C 2
Inmarsat Approves Saudi, Bahrain Satellite Stations ..... C 2
*[Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES 22 Jul]*

**BAHRAIN**

Amir Concludes Visit to Washington 22 July ..... C 2
Foreign Minister on Amir's Talks ..... C 2
QNA: Amir Begins Private Visit to Europe ..... C 3

**KUWAIT**

Syrian Foreign Minister Brings Message for Amir ..... C 3
Arrives for Talks ..... C 3
Makes Departure Statement ..... C 3
Official Leaves GDR for Czechoslovakia ..... C 3

**OMAN**

Anniversary of Sultan's Uprising Celebrated ..... C 3
Interior Minister Leads Delegation to Tunisia *[QNA]* ..... C 3

QATAR

Sweeps Conducted for Soviet-Made Mines Off Coast ..... C 4
*[Manama GULF DAILY NEWS 23 Jul]*
AR-RAYAH Warns Against Escalation in Gulf War ..... C 4

SAUDI ARABIA

Syrian Foreign Minister Pays Visit to Jidda ..... C 4
Arrives 24 July ..... C 4
Received by King Fahd ..... C 4
Departs Jidda ..... C 4
Newspapers View Habib Replacement, Begin ..... C 4

UAE

Press on U.S. Mideast Policy, New U.S. Envoy ..... C 5

PDRY

Commentary on U.S. Mideast Envoy's Resignation ..... C 5

YAR

Minister Receives Message From DPRK Counterpart ..... C 6

EGYPT

Ministry Welcomes U.S. Statement on Lebanon ..... D 1
Mubarak, Soviet Leadership Exchange Cables ..... D 1
Mubarak Greets Oman's Qabus on Anniversary ..... D 1
Mubarak Resumes Visits to Work Sites 24 July ..... D 1
Additional Report ..... D 1
Foreign Minister Confers With Polish Ambassador ..... D 2
Ghali Views Relations With OAU, African States *[ROSEAL-YUSUF]* ..... D 2
Prime Minister To Visit Romania 27 July ..... D 2
Extremist Religious Group Members Arrested *[AL-AHRAM]* ..... D 2

IRAQ

Military Communiques; Iranian Offensive Reported ..... E 1
Communique No 1,160 ..... E 1
Iranian Aircraft Shot Down ..... E 1
Offensive Against Hajj 'Umran ..... E 1
Iranian Objectives Foiled ..... E 1
Communique No 1,161 ..... E 2
Saddam Inspects Northern Sector ..... E 2
Spokesman on Iranian Losses ..... E 2
Communique No 1,162 ..... E 3
Spokesman Denies Aircraft Downed ..... E 3
Press, Radio Comment on Hajj 'Umran Offensive ..... E 3
Baghdad Exhortation ..... E 3
Iran Cooperating With Agents *[ATH-THAWRAH]* ..... E 4
Further ATH-THAWRAH Comment ..... E 4
President Sends Reply Cable to Al-Qadhdhafi ..... E 5
Romanian Deputy Premier Arrives on Visit 22 July ..... E 5
Confers With Ramadan ..... E 5
Meets With Trade Minister ..... E 5

**JORDAN**

AR-RA'Y Discusses Habib Resignation, U.S. Policy ..... F 1
Official Cited on Annexation of West Bank *[AD-DUSTUR 25 Jul]* ..... F 1
AR-RA'Y: Camp Representatives Praise Husayn Stand *[25 Jul]* ..... F 1

**LEBANON**

Reportage on President's Washington Visit ..... G 1
Delegation Activities ..... G 1
Al-Jumayyil Meets Reagan *[Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... G 1
Al-Jumayyil, Druze Delegation Meet ..... G 1
Al-Jumayyil Speech to Expatriates ..... G 2
Al-Wazzan Holds News Conference ..... G 3
Junblatt Announces Formation of 'Loyalty Front' ..... G 4
National Salvation Front Formed *[Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... G 5
Damascus Broadcasts Charter ..... G 5
Karami Statement on Front ..... G 6
Salim Denounces Salvation Front ..... G 7
Sham'un Pessimistic About 'Front' ..... G 7
SANA: Amal Movement Leader Criticizes Government ..... G 7
Phalangists Seek UN Sanction of Damascus ..... G 7
Blast Destroys Middle East Television Van ..... G 8
IDF Reportedly Implementing Partial Withdrawal ..... G 8

**SYRIA**

Khaddam Returns From Saudi Arabia, Kuwait ..... H 1
Education Minister Leaves for Cuban Celebration ..... H 1
TISHRIN Comments on Replacement of Philip Habib ..... H 1
Further Comment on Al-Jumayyil U.S. Visit ..... H 1
ATH-THAWRAH: 'Dangerous Game' ..... H 1
Plots Against Syria ..... H 2
Syrian Support for Lebanon ..... H 2
Lebanon's National Salvation Front Lauded ..... H 3

**ISRAEL**

Cabinet Discusses U.S. Trip, Redeployment ..... I 1
Shamir, Arens U.S. Visit ..... I 1
Further on U.S. Trip ..... I 1
Shamir Assesses Upcoming Visit to U.S. ..... I 2
Further Comments ..... I 2
IDF Begins Redeployment Preparations 'This Week' *[MA'ARIV 24 Jul]* ..... I 2
Lebanon Reportedly To Cooperate ..... I 2
Levi Says Nation Adamant *[THE JERUSALEM POST 25 Jul]* ..... I 2
IDF's Moshe Levi Comments ..... I 3
Peres Describes 'Historic Mistake' ..... I 3
U.S. Reaction to Redeployment Seen as 'Mild' *[DAVAR 22Jul]* ..... I 3
Syria Warned on Taking Evacuated Areas *[MA'ARIV 22 Jul]* ..... I 3
Intervention in Syria-Lebanon Clash Ruled Out *[MA'ARIV 24 Jul]* ..... I 4
Arens Supports Annexation of West Bank ..... I 4
Hebron Proclaimed 'Closed Military Area' ..... I 4
Thousands Demonstrate Against Settlement ..... I 5

**NORTH AFRICA**

**ALGERIA**

Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi Arrives for Visit ..... Q 1

*[Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland]*

**LIBYA**

Al-Qadhdhafi Remarks Departing for Nouakchott ..... Q 1

**MAURITANIA**

Al-Qadhdhafi Pays Visit to Nouakchott ..... Q 1
Arrival Statement ..... Q 1
Meets With Officials ..... Q 1
Honored at Luncheon *[JANA]* ..... Q 2
Addresses Meeting *[JANA]* ..... Q 2
Departs Nouakchott ..... Q 4
Joint Communique *[JANA]* ..... Q 4
Cooperation Accord Signed *[JANA]* ..... Q 6

**EAST AFRICA**

**ETHIOPIA**

COPWE Delegation Returns From USSR 22 July ..... R 1
SFRY Official Makes Departure Statement ..... R 1

**SEYCHELLES**

Voters To Elect New Assembly 7 August ..... R 1

**SOMALIA**

Romania's Ceausescu Pays Official Visit ..... R 1
Siad Barre Welcomes Ceausescu ..... R 1
Talks Open 22 July ..... R 2
Dinner Remarks Reported ..... R 2
Talks End, Accords Signed ..... R 3
Joint Communique Released ..... R 4
DFSS Warns Romania, Djibouti on Mediation *[Radio Halgan]* ..... R 5
Somali Nationalist Movement Holds Congress *[Radio Halgan]* ..... R 6

**UGANDA**

Journalists To Receive Aid From PRC Counterparts ..... R 7

**CENTRAL AFRICA**

**CHAD**

Further Reportage on Continued Fighting ..... S 1
Libyan Planes at Border ..... S 1
Government Forces Advance Northward *[SUNA]* ..... S 1
Foreign Minister Makes Stopover in France ..... S 1
Discusses Chinese Visit ..... S 1
Further Report ..... S 1
Discusses OAU Initiatives *[Paris]* ..... S 2
Miskine on U.S., French Aid *[Paris]* ..... S 2
Bardai Comments on U.S., Soviet Stands on Chad ..... S 2
More on Libyan 'Assassination' of POW's ..... S 3
Protest Lodged With ICRC *[SUNA]* ..... S 3
Goukouni Forces Deny Executions ..... S 3
Faya-Largeau Rally in Support of GUNT Reported *[Bardai Radio]* ..... S 3

**ZAIRE**

Mobutu To Begin Visit to France, U.S. ..... S 4

**WEST AFRICA**

**GHANA**

Trial of Eight Coup Plotters Begins ..... T 1

**LIBERIA**

Doe Regrets Mengistu Statement on Chad ..... T 1

**MALI**

President Schedules Visit to Guinea-Bissau ..... T 1
SDAR Foreign Minister Arrives in Bamako ..... T 1
Loan Agreements Concluded With France ..... T 2

**SENEGAL**

Diouf Comments on OAU Sahara Resolutions ..... T 2
French Defense Delegation Issues Statement ..... T 2

**SOUTHERN AFRICA**

**ANGOLA**

Tanzanian Energy Minister Begins 4-Day Visit ..... U 1
UNITA Defectors Presented at Cuanza Sul Rally ..... U 1
UNITA Communique on Visit of European MP's *[Voice of Black Cockerel]* ..... U 1

**BOTSWANA**

Meeting of Heads of Mission Ends 22 July ..... U 1
Man Kidnapped, Questioned About Military Camps ..... U 1

**LESOTHO**

Mofeli Counsels Improved Relations With RSA *[Johannesburg]* ..... U 2

**MOZAMBIQUE**

Ministry Official Addresses Cuban Embassy Fete ..... U 2

**NAMIBIA**

SWAPO Vice President Back From Botswana Talks *[SAPA]* ..... U 2

**SOUTH AFRICA**

Disturbances Reported in Tembisa 22 July ..... U 2
Mercenaries Freed by Seychelles Arrive ..... U 3
Mercenaries Comment on Plot ..... U 3
Ex-Selous Scout Heads Ciskei Antiterrorists *[DIE TRANSVALER 18 Jul]* ..... U 3

**ZAMBIA**

Ceausescu, Kaunda Dinner Remarks Reported ..... U 4

Ceausescu Leaves for Somalia ..... U 4

ZIMBABWE

State Minister Sekeremayi Comments on Defense ..... U 4
RSA 'Greatest External Threat' ..... U 4
Notes SADCC Coordination ..... U 4
Appointment of New Air Force Commander Announced ..... U 5
SUNDAY MAIL on Renewal of Emergency Act *[17 Jul]* ..... U 5

## 'Arafat Comments on Fatah Mutiny, Syria

**London AL-MAJALLAH Interview**
*PM221628 London Al-Majallah in Arabic 23-29 Jul 83 pp 10-15*

[Interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by Salih Qallab in Tunis — date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Brother Abu 'Ammar ['Arafat], you have warned of a possible massacre in Al-Biqa' similar to the Tall az-Za'tar massacre. Does that warning still stand after all these mediations?

Answer: Yes. It is indeed regrettable that the heroic Palestinian strugglers who fought in defense of the Arab nation's honor in the battles of southern Lebanon and in the Beirut epic are now besieged in the area of Al-Biqa', BaLabakk, and Tripoli. They are besieged by Arab tanks which are cutting off their supplies and reinforcements and confiscating the weapons en route to them. It is also regrettable that this siege by Arab tanks and forces is carried out under a Palestinian cover as in 1976.

I have a right to tell my Arab nation that its historic, pan-Arab, and humanitarian responsibility is to prevent the massacre of these struggling heroes in a way similar to the Tall az-Za'tar massacre.

Question: This means that the mediations have reached deadlock.

Answer: I am sorry to say that the mediations have not achieved much, although they did achieve a cease-fire, but it is a shakey cease-fire because the concentrations are increasing daily on each side. Here I want to stress and make it clear to everyone that I absolutely reject inter-Palestinian fighting under any circumstances, because all the fighters are my comrades, my brothers, and my sons. I also reject any Palestinian-Syrian fighting because we are brothers in arms in the same trench.

Question: Is the deadlock a result of any particular conditions and demands?

Answer: The Arab and Palestinian mediations are still continuing. Certain Arab mediations, especially the Saudi- Algerian mediation, have stopped because the Saudi-Algerian joint delegation was given a cool reception in Damascus. It was only received by Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. I call on the entire Arab nation to move to protect the Palestinian revolution and the PLO and prevent bloodshed.

Question: Two months ago you were expecting a war in Al-Biqa'.

Answer: We have 12,000 Palestinian fighers in Al-Biqa' in addition to the militias. We had coordination on the ground with our Syrian brothers. We were preparing ourselves for a major military confrontation with the Israeli forces. It is now my right to feel pain and to urge the Arab nation to consider the seriousness of what has happened. I was surprised by the stab inflicted on me by comrades of the same trench. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who never issued one single decision against Israel, is now ordering his forces in Al-Biqa' — which are under the control of the Syrian operations [room] — to act against our fighters, and he boasts about what his forces are doing against the Palestinian revolution's forces. I regret to say that what is now happening is an attempt to prevent the escalation of the operations carried out by the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces. These operations have already shaken Israeli society violently.

Question: Brother Abu 'Ammar, it has been said that your military activities, your return to Al-Biqa' recently, and your military concentrations there were an attempt on your part to push the Syrians into a battle not of their own timing.

Answer: First of all, I was not the one who beat the war drums. I did not receive missiles, aircraft, or artillery pieces from anyone. I fight the Israeli enemy with Palestinian flesh. When the war drums were sounded and when they became loud, I considered it my duty to be with my brother fighters to face an expected major battle. During my last meeting with President al-Asad, I spoke about many things. I spoke about the possibility that a Lebanese-Israeli agreement might be signed at a time when some of my brothers were saying that this could not happen. I said that the agreement would be signed and thrown at the Syrians and the Palestinians and that after the agreement we and the Syrians would be asked to withdraw. That was one of the main points discussed by the Executive Committee with me and with President Hafiz al-Asad during our last meeting with him. I emphasize that it has never been our intention to involve our Syrian brothers. Let me ask here: When did they ever get involved with us? I have a right to ask: When did they ever get involved with us for some of them to claim that we wanted to involve them?

Question: It has been claimed that you later ordered a withdrawal from Al-Biqa'.

Answer: That never happened, and it contradicts what I said earlier. However, I confirm what I said to all my Lebanese brothers with whom I had discussions, that our forces in Al-Biqa' are at the disposal of the Lebanese people for the preservation of Lebanon's territorial integrity and independence and the Lebanese people's freedom, away from any plots, Israeli Influence, or any agreement prejudicial to Lebanon's sovereignty and unity. We will not allow and we will resist any plan to destroy Lebanon's unity. This is the least we can do, as a national and pan-Arab duty, for the Lebanese people, whose sacrifices for our cause are unparalleled, sacrifices made at the expense of their stability and with their own blood. One important point remains: that the security, safety, and rights of our people there should be assured as guests of the Lebanese people. This is a trust which I leave with the Lebanese people.

Question: In your opinion, what is the next step, not only at the internal Palestinian level but at the level of the whole region?

Answer: First of all the plot is not only against Fatah, Abu 'Ammar, and Fatah's Central Committee; it is also against the PLO. The aim of the plot can be found in what Shultz and Reagan said after the suspension of the Palestinian-Jordanian dialogue, to the effect that there was a need to end the legitimacy of the PLO's representation of the Palestinian people and to

create alternatives. The Al-Biqa' plot is an attempt to create a military alternative — an unsuccessful military alternative — while a political alternative is being worked out, in other words, a parallel PLO. That is the plan. As to whether or not it will succeed, I am certain it will fail. A great and extraordinary thing has happened among the masses in our occupied territory. Mass demonstrations have not stopped in our occupied territory since the revolution was besieged in Al-Biqa', and they are continuing. The latest was the Jerusalem demonstration by 200,000 people who came out to renew the pledge of loyalty to the PLO and its leadership and provide a shield for the PLO. This is the shield which has so far protected the Palestinian march from plots.

I here address greetings of admiration and appreciation to our people in the occupied territory who face coercion, injustice, and oppression, and I assure them that the PLO will maintain its political line which brings closer the day when the suffering will end.

Question: It is widely assumed that whoever gets out of Al-Biqa' gets out of the [overall issue of a] peaceful settlement.

Answer: That is part of the game. The first objective is to get the Palestinian revolution out of the Shtawrah-Al-Masna' - Ba'labakk triangle. In return for the Israeli forces' withdrawal to Al-Awwali River there should be a withdrawal of the Palestinian forces from that triangle. Parallel steps are what is required. An Israeli withdrawal one step must be reciprocated by a withdrawal in the Al-Biqa' area.

The aim of the current plot of besieging the Palestinian revolution's bases in Al-Biqa', attacking these bases, and trying to shift them from that triangle is to deprive the Palestinians of any influence on the course of events. The aim is also to erase the Palestinian number in Lebanon and the entire region. I want to say one thing, however, and it is this: Anyone who imagines that by occupying one of the Palestinian revolution's bases he can finish the revolution is deluding himself.

Question: Is there any truth in what is being said about a plan to assemble the Palestinian forces in fixed camps in Al-Biqa'?

Answer: That is what 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam told the delegation of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement. He told them: We are in agreement with these groups on this matter — with Ahmad Jibril, Abu Salih, and Samir Ghawth. He told them: We will collect the weapons of the Palestinian militia and this will give the Lebanese Nationalist Movement a good opportunity to carry out its struggle on Lebanese territory without interference from Palestinian guns.

Question: Would you allow us to ask further about Syrian-Palestinian relations, because the battle seems to be a Palestinian-Syrian one?

Answer: It is unfortunate; I do not want this battle. I do not want the battle to be Syrian-Palestinian. But, unfortunately, from the first moment those people were pushed toward staging a mutiny, which I would need only a few hours to put down — as happened in the case of Yusuf al-Kayid, the Sabri al-Banna group, and other groups — had not the Syrian General Staff served a warning on the Palestinian revolution and its command that the firing of a single shot would lead to the bottling up of the Palestinan forces in the Al-Biqa' valley. But what happened to this warning when the mutineers moved under the protection of Syrian tanks in Majdal 'Anjar? The aim behind the idea was to prevent us from taking action. One again I address myself to President al-Asad and appeal to him to stop this deterioration. I still pin great hopes on him, despite his decision to expel me, for I do not consider individual and personal matters important.

Question: Do you still have such hopes?

Answer: He is the only one capable of halting this deterioration, and I pray that my hope and confidence will be vindicated.

Question: We do not want to open old wounds, but your arrest in Damascus in 1966 and your expulsion 17 years later confirm...

Answer: Oh, that is right. I was arrested in Damascus. That is true. You have reminded me of the 51 days I spent in Al-Mazzah prison.

Question: The question is: Does this mean that there is a chronic crisis of confidence between you and the Syrian regime?

Answer: No, you should not look at it that way. I wish that I had been expelled as Yasir 'Arafat, as engineer Yasir 'Arafat. But now I am not engineer Yasir 'Arafat. Now I represent this people, just as our previous leader, the late Ahmad ash-Shuqayri, the first PLO chairman, represented this people, and before him Brother Yahya Hammudi and even before him the mufti. I am now in this position; I represent not myself but the Palestinian people. What happened was not directed against me personally. The Syrian media are trying to say that the problem concerns one individual. What they have done is incompatible with the responsibilities I shoulder toward our people.

Question: At the moment when you received the expulsion order, were you expecting it?

Answer: I did not believe it for a moment; I thought there was a mistake. But the sequence of events and the plan I mentioned to you (the attempt to create a new PLO) emerged as terrible and ominous facts. As did Shultz' statement that "the PLO has been wakened, now that another Arab state has closed the door in 'Arafat's face, together with another country where there are PLO forces" — meaning Al-Biqa' and northern Lebanon. I would be content to put Shultz' statements before our Arab masses to judge. I say and I warn that the aim is to strike at the legitimacy of the PLO by creating substitutes for it. Since the substitutes inside our occupied territory have failed, now they are trying to create substitutes outside it. They think that they can achieve what they want through a coup.

Question: Do you believe that what happened was a military coup d'etat?

Answer: No, it was not a coup; it was a military operation to which two Arab states contributed — Syria and Libya. The Libyans do not deny this, and our Syrian brothers participated in the operation in one way or another. I have a document which

I will give to you to confirm what I say. It proves the participation of the deterrent force in this operation. Yasir 'Arafat's expulsion from Damascus is an evasion of recognition of Palestinian legitimacy.

Question: One of the objectives of the recent war was to strike at the PLO's international legitimacy. They believed that after leaving Beirut the PLO would turn into terrorist gangs on which the world would soon turn its back.

Answer: This was what Sharon and Eytan said frankly and publicly.

Question: The question is: Do you not believe that what happened (the split) was a blow to the PLO's international legitimacy?

Answer: It was an attempt to strike at the PLO's international legitimacy and prestige. It was an attempt to make the world believe that the organization was divided and fighting within itself. The conspiracy also has a propaganda purpose, whose aim is to focus on the negative aspects and publicize Palestinian infighting.

Question: How far was this achieved?

Answer: It has, unfortunately, been achieved. We must be realistic. With great sorrow and pain I say that this has been achieved, and for this reason our people will have no mercy for those who did it.

Question: There have been unconfirmed reports that , the day you were expelled, you were the target of an assassination attempt. Is this true?

Answer: The assassination attempt took place the day before I was expelled, when I was on my way to Damascus. Previously I was the target of another attempt; we found a booby-trapped car waiting for me on the road.

Question: When exactly did this happen?

Answer: A week before I was expelled. The attempt was discovered before it could be carried out because those who were charged with the operation came and told me about it. We were able to seize the car, and we still have it. We have full investigation reports on those who planned and those who executed it. The operation failed because many of our people's sons refused to act against their people and the Arab nation.

Question: Brother Abu 'Ammar, some people say that the dispute between you and Syria is the result of a conflict between the logic of the revolution and the logic of the state.

Answr: There is some truth in that, but I do not wish to delve too deeply into the details of this subject. Why? Because my brothers and I sincerely desire to resolve this crisis between us and our brothers in Syria.

Question: It is said that at the beginning you played down the importance of what had happened within the Fatah movement.

Answer: Yes, and we still play down the importance of what happened. What happened within Fatah was something minor, very minor. It was sorted out from the first day, but the plan [notfurther explained] revived it. They gave the dissidents our positions and even our depots in Damascus. At the beginninig we remained silent, but we were surprised when they gave them our naval base. What naval base? It is a [Palestinian] presence inside a Syrian naval base. Nobody can say that this was the work of revolutionary committees (laughing) inside the Syrian naval base. In other words, things came into the open.

They talk about the occupation of Al-Masna' [border post], which every driver in Lebanon and Syria knows. Al-Masna' is a Syrian military command base headquarters for the Syrian forces in Lebanon. How then can the Syrian news agency disseminate a report saying that "the dissidents took control of Al-Masna'" or that "the dissidents took control of the Al-Masna'-Shtawrah road?" Do they hope to fool us? It is a known fact that Syrian forces have been in control of Al-Masna' since 1976.

There was then the encircling of [Fatah] forces and the blocking of arms supplies to them. There was also the arrest of commanders, such as the commander of the Al-Yarmuk Brigade. We have proof that he was arrested at a checkpoint manned by Syrian and As-Sa'iqah forces. The same thing happened to Colonel Khalid Sultan, commander of the Ash-Shaqif forces, and his assistant Ahmad 'Id. Therefore, I still say and insist that the issue within Fatah was a minor one and could have been resolved in a matter of hours, but we were surprised by this unlimited support for the dissidents.

Once a committee formed by the expanded military council and consisting of 14 officers held a meeting with Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] which lasted over 7 hours. After long discussions Abu Musa, exasperated, asked for 1 day to settle everything. A ranking Syrian intelligence officer heard about it and sent world to Abu Musa that all that was required of him was a table, a chair, a telephone, and a doorman.

Later the Libyans, to our suprise, announced that they were placing their forces in Al-Biqa' at the disposal of the dissidents. Well, I want to ask this: Since these forces are under the control of the Syrian operations room, how could they move without the knowledge of the Syrian operations room? It is a disaster if the Syrians knew about it, and an even bigger disaster if they did not know about it. Then came the surprising attitude of As-Sa'iqah and its participation in the operations, the attitude of the Ahmad Jibril group and its participation in the operations, and the attitude of the Samir Ghawshah group and the Abu Nidal group.

Question: Was it a small matter which later snowballed?

Answer: Not at all. Form the very beginning there was a specific plan of action drawn up for these people telling them when to appear on the stage. The director stands off stage, and every now and then he brings actors on according to a specific timetable.

Question: What is the scenario for the future?

Answer: As I have already told you, they are trying to create

an alternative to the PLO, having already failed to find such an alternative in the occupied territory.

Question: Does this mean that they may have their own movement's general congress and national council?

Answer: Do not rule out this possibility. The same thing happened in 1973, when certain Palestinian and Arab forces tried to create an alternative. Abu Nidal was the leader of the group in question at that time. He convened a revolutionary council and gave his group the name "Fatah-Revolutionary Council." What is the name of Abu Nidal's group? (laughing) They formed a new revolutionary council, but what happened after that? Where is he now? The same thing applies to these people. "God, guide my people's steps, for they do not know what they are doing." Once they have done their jobs, tools are discarded.

Question: Some people maintain that the Palestinian cause is a pan-Arab cause and that, therefore, the slogan about independent Palestinian decisionmaking should not stand between the Arabs and this pan-Arab cause.

Answer: I agree that it is a pan-Arab cause, but this principle should apply to all Arab decisions. I agree to let everyone participate in Palestinian decisionmaking, provided that they let me participate in making their decisions, but it is not a matter of "masters and slaves." We have been fighting for 19 years. I fully agree with that, but the Palestinian decision should not be somethingin someone's pocket, a card to be used at a meeting with Shultz or in a maneuver at the White House, or a bargaining card in the final settlement.

Question: The Syrians complain that you do not want to coordinate with them. They say that you did not coordinate with them during the war and the period which followed the war.

Answer: I did coordinate with them during the war. I sent messages and contacted President al-Asad. I used to send our Syrian brothers details of what was happening every day. The messages were sent through Brigadier General Jalal, Commander of 85 Brigade, who remained with us with a part, but not all of his brigade. He stood with us and fought. Also, during the siege the entire Palestinian command sent two important messages to the Syrian leadership after an important meeting, but there was no reply. After Beirut I issued orders to all our forces in Al-Biqa' to coordinate fully [with the Syrians] in the military field against the Zionist enemy. So how can you say that there was no coordination?

Question: Is there an intention to call a PNC meeting?

Answer: This matter is on the Palestinian leadership's agenda.

Question: We have heard you have decided to dismiss all those who participated in the mutiny.

Answer: There is no answer to that question. As far as this matter is concerned, there are Revolutionary Council decisions authorizing the leadership to handle it.

Question: We have noticed that, since your departure from Damascus, you have not embarked on any of your customary extensive Arab tours. This indicates that there is something wrong with your Arab relations.

Answer: By God, there is nothing between me and the Arabs, but I have a right in these difficult times to sit down and run this fierce battle and protect the revolution and the PLO against this horrible plot. I say that in the final analysis nobody can contain, control, or subdue this gigantic revolution.

Question: You received an invitation from the Soviet leaders to visit Mosow, then suddenly canceled the visit. There have been many comments on and analyses of this matter. What is the truth? Is there a crisis with Moscow?

Answer: I did receive an invitation from the Soviet Union, indeed, but I decided that there was nothing new to warrant such a visit by me. So we named brother Abu al-Lutf (Faruq Qaddumi) to visit Moscow at the head of a Palestinian delegation for talks with Soviet officials on developments within the Palestinian arena and the Middle East in general. The delegation includes Brothers Khalid al-Fahum, Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, and Abu Mazin [Mahud 'Abbas].

There is no boycott of the Soviets. I will visit Moscow in the future, if necessary.

Question: In view of recent developments, is the PLO willing to resume the dialogue with Jordan?

Answer: We are ready to resume the dialogue with Jordan at any time. We have emphasized this more than once since the dialogue was suspended. We emphasize it again now. We are willing to resume the dialogue on the same basis as in the past. We have informed Jordan of this, but we have not yet received a reply from Amman. It is cause for optimism that the Palestinian-Jordanian committees formed in the past are still valid.

Question: There has again been talk about the formation of a Palestinian government-in-exile. Has the Palestinian leadership adopted a decision on this matter?

Answer: The palestinian government-in-exile idea is an old new idea which comes to the surface every now and them. True, this idea has cropped up again, but let me explain the truth about it. The government-in-exile idea was suggested to us repeatedly in the past by certain Arab circles and friendly states, but nobody has recently suggested it to us, although there has been much talk about it. A government-in-exile becomes a requirement and a necessity when there is a need for it in our struggle. At present the PLO is still the legitimate framework for the Palestinian people's struggle, and we adhere to the PLO. When it is in the interest of our people's struggle to form a government-in-exile, we will submit the idea to our Palestinian institutions, including of course the PNC, for a decision on the matter.

Question: Have you anything new to say about the Reagan initiative, and do you consider that this initiative is still alive?

Answer: It seems that the Reagan initiative has been buried in the United States itself. Our position on it is clear. It is stated in

the resolutions of the PNC and the Fatah Revolutionary Council. We have nothing new regarding this initiative.

**Baghdad ALIF BA' Interview**

*JN231913 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1635 GMT 23 Jul 83*

["Text" of interview with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, identified here by his nom de guerre Abu 'Ammar, by Qasim as-Samawi, correspondent of the Iraqi magazine *Alif Ba'*, published on 20 July 1983 — read by announcer]

[Text] [As-Samawi] To be honest, there have been many stories and rumors about the size and nature of the split within Fatah. The Syrian regime is spreading the word that many Fatah fighters are with the muntiny. What in your opinion are the real causes of the split? What do the Syrians seek from this game, and what is the future of those behind the plot?

['Arafat] I did not expect the first question in our interview to deal with this subject. This is because we do not want to fall into the trap of the Western media which, to a large extent, is directed toward serving the plot against the Fatah movement, the PLO, and the entire Palestinian people. There is a serious plot against the PLO, but I would like to reassure all my brothers, kinfolk, and all our masses — especially those in the occupied territory — that, thank God, the result was no more than a bruise. I would like to state the facts and say that the 70-day old incidents did not affect many of our forces. I am not exaggerating when I say that those involved in the mutiny were no more than a few scores. Even U.S. sources, which created a big uproar over these incidents — at first through Secretary of State Shultz who frankly said that he was pleased with Syrian attempts to control the PLO — even these sources and their papers, which exaggerate a great deal, said that not more than 500 fighters were involved. Even if we admit this exaggerated figure, you can imagine how small it is compared to the large number of our fighters.

The slogans raised by the mutineers at first involved and attracted many people. Reform is demanded by all, including myself. The Fatah Revolutionary Council met to discuss the challenge. Incidentally, the Council members' attitude toward our organizations was 100 per cent sound. I personally raised the subject of reform during the Council meeting in Aden early last February. We agreed to hold another meeting in San'a' on 17 March to continue the discussion and the constructive criticism we agreed upon to correct the course, taking into consideration the bitter and harsh experiences of the revolution, especially after the Beirut battle — the great epic which the Palestinian revolution and joint forces gave to our entire Arab nation.

Therefore, I do not want you to fall victim to what they [the Fatah mutineers] say. I will give you one example. They brought into their mutiny other Palestinian elements such as As-Sa'iqah, Ahmad Jibril [PFLP-GC], and the struggle front [Palestinian National Struggle Front]. They know how insignificant these are in the Palestinian arena. Still, we were surprised when the Libyan ruler stood up and attacked us. I am sorry that I had to answer the head of an Arab state. But he began first. He boastfully said in his speeches that he placed his forces in Al-Biqa' at the disposal of the cocktail [the last word is rendered in English] in an attempt to affect and influence.

We were surprised when regular Syrian forces entered and began besieging our bases, occupying some of our positions, and seizing our stores, which were under the protection of the Syrians in Damascus. I am saddened and grieved that the contents of these stores were sold as war spoils. They were sold by Syrian intelligence elements in Al-Hamidiyah market and Al-Marjih Square in Damascus. Of course, the Syrians cannot conceivably accept such behavior, because these are the properties of the martyrs, fighters, and the Palestinian people. We gathered them with our sweat. They came from the blood of the Arab people. I am indeed pained. My Syrian brothers, who are supposed to be with us in one trench and one front, are doing this to us. We and they were getting ready to confront the Israeli challenges, then suddenly I got stabbed in the back from all sides of the trench.

This should not have happened. I would like to tell you that what happened this time was a repetition of what happened in 1976. Do you remember when the Syrian forces entered Lebanon that year? We and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement were there in the Lebanese arena. The Syrians used certain Palestinian and Lebanese names and figures. When President al-Asad was asked in Paris: Why did you enter Lebanon? He replied: I entered Lebanon to stop the Palestinian fighting. This is a famous interview. Al-Asad used Ahmad Jibril, As-Sa'iqah, and the Palestinian Liberation Army — or a part of it — when it was under the command of former Chief of Staff Misbah al-Budayri. Now, they are using Ahmad Jibril instead of Zuhayr Muhsin. They unleashed Abu Musa instead of Misbah al-Budayri. Most of the names used in 1976 were also used in 1983. Al this is geared toward one thing: controlling the PLO and the Palestinian revolution.

Imagine, when the Syrian brigade in Al-Masna' [on the Syrian-Lebanese border] participated in the attack on us, the Syrians issued a communique saying that the dissidents controlled Al-Masna' and the Beirut-Damascus international highway. Imagine, is there a single driver who does not know that Al-Masna' is a major and basic Syrian border post? Is there a single man in the world who does not know that the highway between Al-Masna' and Shtawrah has been under complete Syrian control since 1976?

[As-Samawi] The Syrian officials and news media are clearly intensifying their campaign against you and the PLO. Have matters reached a deadlock with them?

['Arafat] For my part, I have left the doors open. I have appealed to the Syrian president through an interview with Radio Monte Carlo several days ago to try to end this situation. We do not want to get involved in tribal feuds. We do not want to clash with the Syrian or Libyan forces. So far, we have not issued a single military decision harmful to that country.

On the second day of my expulsion from Damascus, I was surprised by that impudent article in the Syrian paper *Tishrin*, in which they said that they want to chop off my hands. What shameful behavior. I tell *Tishrin*: It is shameful. I have not heard from them or read in *Tishrin* or any other Syrian paper

similar words against Moshe Arens or Ari'el Sharon. They do not utter such words even against the Zionists. I believe that the reason is that they want to cut off all bridges. This is because the purpose of what has happened was to set up a replacement for the PLO to implement what Israel could not implement in Tel Aviv and Beirut. I am grieved.

In whose interest is all this taking place? It is my right to ask our Arab nation: In whose interest is all this taking place? Is it in the interest of the PLO, the sole representative of the Palestinian people? Fine, they are angry with Abu 'Ammar. But why is this attack against the noblest Arab phenomenon? In whose interest was that epic we waged for 3 months in Beirut against the most savage Zionist invasion. Is this not crossing the red line and violating the inviolables?

[As-Samawi] You have often been quoted as saying that there is a plan to set up a replacement for the PLO and that you have the details regarding that. Could you call a spade a spade and dot the i's?

['Arafat] According to their plan, after ending the presence of our forces in Al-Biqa' in Lebanon, they would then set up an organization consisting of the dissident group. They prepare a surprise for us every day. At some moment, they will embark on their plan and set up an organization which they will call the liberation organization or some other name — say, the revolutionary organization. They know that this would have a grave effect on the Palestinian march and would cause confusion in the Arab and international spheres. This is the situation now. They want to cause confusion. They know full well that they will not be able to damage the living body and heart, regardless of the inviolables in dealings between strugglers. I appeal to our Arab nation to remain alert to this serious plan and plot. This plot is not just directed agaisnt the Palestinian people. This plot could upset the balance in the entire region. True, we are not the largest or strongest body or figure in the region, but we are the heart in the body.

[As-Samawi] Palestine is a member in the Arab League and its chairman is the head of an Arab state. Do you not think that Arab moves, whether on the level of the Arab League or on the level of individual countries, were not as you would have liked them to be? The unethical measure to which you were exposed in Damascus was a serious precedence in Arab dealings.

['Arafat] There are some Arab mediations, but they are not as effective. I also ask the same question. I am not seeking support for myself, but for my revolution. I want this support from the Arab nation. The answer to what has happened came from the masses. It was a splendid answer from our people, who are groaning under the yoke of occupation, persecution, terrorism, and injustice. Their upheaval has not stopped since the incidents in Al-Biqa'. They are the barrier, protector, and shield of the revolution and its leadership.

[As-Samawi] As an Arab citizen, I cannot imagine how the leader and fighter Abu 'Ammar can be away from the right place — the trench among the fighters.

['Arafat] This is what they want. Since I left Beirut for Tunis, their plan was that I should not remain in my trench. I left Beirut to save the city and its children, women, and old people from being annihilated by Sharon. I was compelled for the sake of Beirut and its women and people to leave. When I returned and toured for 43 days among the fighters, they did not like that. I want to fight my enemies, the enemies of the Arab nation. It is a carefully studied plan.

[As-Samawi] Were you exposed to an assassination attempt on the Damascus-Homs highway? What is the story of the convoy which came under rocket fire on that highway?

['Arafat] I was in that convoy.

[As-Samawi] Therefore, you were a target for the Syrian elements?

['Arafat] Certainly. There was also a booby-trapped car on the highway. The man entrusted to set it off, handed the car and the timing device to us. I regret to say that we now know how hero martyr commander Abu al-Walid, Sa'd Sayil, was assassinated.

[As-Samawi] What confuses me is how did two member states in the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front — namely Syria and Libya — agree to openly fight another member, namely the PLO.

['Arafat] I want to ask the Arab nation, especially the Syrian and Libyan masses, the same question. What is all this? If we differ on certain issues, then let us sit down together and discuss the differences. There will be a solution if there is good will.

[As-Samawi] I asked Abu 'Ammar about the position of the Soviet friends on the crisis, since they are the allies of the Syrian regime. I also asked him if he is scheduled to visit Moscow, and about the role which the Soviets should have played to preserve the unity of the movement, and to stop Syrian interference in its affairs.

['Arafat] First, there is nothing at all in my program about visiting the USSR. The decision was to dispatch a delegation from the PLO Executive Committee under Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi]. As for the stand of our Soviet friends, I believe they have expressed it in their news media and messages. I received four messages from the Soviet leadership. President Andropov assured me more than once that he is with the PLO and its leadership, and against what is happening. They consider what happened and is happening as detrimental to the PLO and the Palestinian revolution, and also not in the interests of Syria. They sent messages to this effect to the Syrian president and exerted pressure on him. I must point out here that President al-Asad refused to receive the joint Saudi-Algerian mediation delegation, which met only for half an hour with 'Abda al-Halim Khaddam. It was a noisy meeting.

[As-Samawi] It remains to be said that Abu 'Ammar's meeting with President Saddam Husayn, which lasted 2 and 1/2 hours, was very important and splendid as reported by Brother Hani al-Hasan, member of the Fatah Central Committee.

## 'Arafat To Resume Tour of Arab Gulf

*GF231840 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[text] A responsible Palestinian source in Damascus stressed today that Brother Abu 'Ammar does not intend at the present time to make a tour of the Arab countries, but that he will resume his tour of a number of the Arab Gulf countries, which he began at the start of this month. He will visit the countries he was not able to visit during his past tour. The source said Brother Abu 'Ammar will begin this tour during the current week with an official working visit to the State of Kuwait.

The source indicated that Abu 'Ammar's talks with the officials in the Arab Gulf countries which he will visit will concentrate on the current developments in the Arab homeland,particularly with regard to the recent developments in the Palestinian arena.

## 'Arafat Holds Meetings With Foreign Ministers

### Meets With Saudi Minister

*LD221649 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 22 Jul 83*

[Text] This morning in his office in Tunis Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, received Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi foreign minister. During this meeting they discussed the mission of the committee for clearing the Arab atmosphere, which consists of Saudi Arabia, Algeria, and the secretary general of the Arab league. The Palestinian leader gave Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal a message to King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, king of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, concerning the latest current developments in the region, especially those currently occurring in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' area. WAFA reported that during the meeting, they also discussed the disputes between the PLO and Syria and King Fahd's efforts to solve these disputes.

Mr Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Tunis this morning from Aden after a 5-day visit to the YAR and the PDRY, during which he had talks with senior officials in both countries about the developments of the situation in the area and the efforts necessary to combat the Zionist enemy.

### Talks With Algerian Minister

*LD240124 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat received Algerian Foreign Minister Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi yesterday afternoon in Tunis. They discussed the results of the Arab mediation committee's mission regarding the Syrian-Palestinian crisis. WAFA reported that the meeting lasted longer than 1 hour,and that the Palestinian leader informed the Algerian minister of the outcome of the various mediation efforts made to resolve the crisis.

### Meets With France's Cheysson

*NC241302 Paris AFP in English 1246 GMT 24 Jul 83*

[Text] Tunis, July 24 (AFP) — French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson today had what were said to be consultative talks with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasir 'Arafat. The meeting, which had not been announced officially, took place at the residence of the PLO representative to Tunisia at Gammarth, about 20 kms (12.5 miles) northeast of here. Also present were Faruq Qaddumi, political head of the PLO and the PLO representative in Paris, Ibrahim as-Sus. The French ambassador to Tunisia, Gilbert Perol, accompanied the French minister.

Mr Cheysson, who arrived yesterday afternoon for a 24-hour visit, last met Mr 'Arafat here on October 13 last year. He was also due to meet the secretary-general of the Arab League Chedli Klibi and Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Chaid Es-Sebsi.

This consultative visit is the final leg of a Mideast tour recently undertaken by Mr Cheysson to find out the different positions of parties concerned in the region's problems. Informed sources said today's talks were expected to center on the latest developments of the crisis within the PLO, in Lebanon and Syria. According to the newspaper *Le Temps*, they would also examine the results of diplomatic moves France had reportedly made in the region in a bid to defuse the crisis and prevent the Palestinian cause being adversely affected by the Israeli-Lebanese accord.

The situation in Chad and Western Sahara may also be discussed, an informed source said.

## 'Arafat Receives Foreign Messages of Support

### Message From Bulgaria

*JN221700 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1555 GMT 22 Jul 83*

[Text] Tunis, 22 Jul (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat today received a message from Bulgarian leader Todor Zhivkov. WAFA says the Bulgarian leader affirmed in his message Bulgaria's concern about PLO unity and its support for the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. WAFA also says that 'Arafat asked the Bulgarian ambassador in Tunis, who conveyed Zhivkov's message, to convey a message to the Bulgarian leader on the current Lebanese and Arab situation and the continuing U.S. plot against the Palestinian people.

### Message From Iraqi Leadership

*GF230620 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0600 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[Text] Tunis, 22 Jul (WAKH) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has received a written message from the Iraqi leadership conveyed to him by Iraqi Ambassador to Tunisia Nuri al-Wa'is during his meeting with 'Arafat today. WAFA reports that the message deals with the latest developments in the current Arab situation, particularly in the Al-Biqa' area, and the events the Palestinian arena is witnessing.

The agency said 'Arafat has sent a reply message to the Iraqi leadership in which he included the PLO's view on the serious events the Palestinian and Arab arenas are witnessing.

### PLO Executive Committee Holds Meeting in Tunis

*LD231045 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1002 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[Text] Tunis, 23 Jul (KUNA) — The PLO Executive Committee ended at dawn today the first of a series of meetings it began yesterday evening under the chairmanship of Yasir 'Arafat. The committee heard a report on the results of the contacts made by the six-member Palestinian committee headed by PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum with the Syrian leadership and the Fatah dissenters led by Colonel Abu Musa.

KUNA has learned from reliable sources that the committee's contacts failed to achieve any positive results because of the tension that continues in the relations between Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat. On his part, 'Arafat acquainted the Executive Committee members with the results of the talks and contacts he has had with a number of Arab heads of state, and the messages he has exchanged with some of foreign heads of state.

Muhammad Khalifah, representative of the pro-Syrian organization As-Sa'iqah, and Talal Naji, the PFLP-GC representative, did not attend the meeting. The Executive Committee is expected to conclude its meetings today.

PLO Executive Committee member Muhammad Zuhdi an-Nashashibi tried to explain the reason for the absence of Khalifah and Naji in an exclusive statement to KUNA. He said Khalifah was ordered by his doctors not to fly because of his high blood pressure, which has reached 19 degrees [as received], while Naji had a previous engagement. He said that the two men assured him that they will be attending the Executive Committee's next meeting "whatever the circumstances so that their absence may not be misinterpreted." Asked why Khalifah and Naji also missed from the Executive Committee's meeting in Tunis last June, An-Nashashibi said that Khalifah was sick then as he was today. As for Naji, he added, he had to stay by the side of his wife, who had a caesarian operation.

The PLO Executive Committee is scheduled to hold its second and last meeting this afternoon to discuss administrative and financial matters.

#### Committee Issues Statement

*LD241157 Kuwait KUNA in English 1101 GMT 24 Jul 83*

[Text] Tunis, July 24 (KUNA) — The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Executive Committee, at the end of a 24-hour meeting Sunday, declared it was the only body authorized to [words indistinct] the organization's political stand. It also urged the media to abide by a constructive information attitude, according to a statement issued at the end of the meeting.

The statement did not elaborate, but it obviously refers to coverage of a dispute within the mainstream commando group Al-Fatah. The statement also stressed the need for restoring Palestinian-Syrian relations "in the interest of joint national goals." Despite differences between PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad after 'Arafat was expelled from Damascus last month, the Palestinian leader and his top aides repeatedly declared their wish to see the Syrian-Palestinian ties reestablished.

Meanwhile, the Executive Committee threatened to take whatever political measures it sees fit to confront "organized terrorism perpetrated by some institutions of the Lebanese authorities and the fascist gangs under the supervision of the Zionist enemy against the Palestinian people in Lebanon." The reference was to oppressive measures against the Palestinians in Lebanon at the hands of the Lebanese authorities and the Christian right-wing Phalangist militias.

The Executive Committee stressed it will continue to adhere to the agreements and Arab commitments ensuring rights of the Palestinians in Lebanon and the functions of PLO offices and institutions there. The statement, meanwhile, urged the Arab and Islamic nations to back residents of the Israeli-occupied West Bank town of Hebron against Judaization by the Israeli authorities.Israel has recently made public plans to revive a Jewish quarter in Hebron. The Executive Committee hailed the armed Lebanese-Palestinian struggle for "liberating Lebanon from Zionist occupation" and to guarantee Lebanon's sovereignty, and Arab belonging and independence, the statement added. It also praised the Lebanese national forces' determination to foil the "Zionist-American designs being imposed on Lebanon."

#### Committee Asks PNC Meeting

*JN241740 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1715 GMT 24 Jul 83*

[Text] The PLO Executive Committee has decided to invite the PNC to an emergency meeting to discuss the situation in the Arab and Palestinian arenas and to enable all the Palestinian institutions to perform their role at this stage. This was contained in a statement issued by the PLO Executive Committee in Tunis.

The spokesman for the dissidents within Fatah, however, rejected this invitation, stressing that the Fatah dispute can only be settled within Fatah and not on the Palestinian or Arab level. In any case, the PLO Executive Committee did not set the venue and date of this meeting, but some Palestinian sources mentioned that this PNC meeting may begin before the end of this month and most probably in Tunis.

### Klibi Says Arab Summit To Convene in November

*JN231246 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[Text] Before leaving for Damascus today, Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi said that the forthcoming Arab summit will be held in Riyadh in November.

Chedli Klibi's statements were carried by *Ash-Sharq Al-Awsat* magazine today. Klibi said that the venue and date of the summit was decided yesterday during the meeting of the Arab Reconciliation Committee in Tunis. This committee was formed by the 1980 Amman summit and comprises the membership of the Algerian and Saudi foreign ministers as well as the Arab League secretary general. Klibi added that the final formula defining the framework of joint Arab action for establishing broader coordination among Arab countries has been adopted during the meeting of the Arab Reconciliation Committee, which also decided to give priority to the settlement of the dispute between Syria and the PLO. Klibi said that new contacts will be held with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Yasir 'Arafat. These contacts have actually begun.

Klibi left Tunis for Damascus this morning to begin the Arab League's mediation after meeting with 'Arafat yesterday. This is the first time that the Arab League has directly sought to solve the differences between Syria and the Palestinians.

### 'Violent Fatah Clashes Resume in Al-Biqa'

*NC231837 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1730 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[Text] Fighting has broken out in the Al-Biqa' between the pro-'Arafat group and the dissidents under the command of Abu Musa after a lull lasting about 10 days. Violent clashes took place at 1430 today. The scope of the clashes extended to Shtawrah, Jlala, Ta'nayil, Ta'lbaya, Sa'd Nayil, and Jdita. At 1545, the intensity of the clashes eased, but explosions continued to be heard intermittently in these places. The Abu 'Ammar group have established a permanent roadblock near Ma'mal al-Basal and are preventing cars from moving, while the Abu Musa followers have established a similar roadblock at the entrance to Shtawrah.

The Voice of Lebanon correspondent in the Al-Biqa' has reported that the Ta'lbaya area is being shelled. The shelling is being directed particularly at Abu 'Ammar's center near Mar Ilyas church. The reports also add that Syrian tanks in Sa'd Nayil are shelling the glass factory, where there is an 'Arafat group position.

The reports we have received also say that the Abu Musa group is carrying out storming operations in the [name indistinct] area against pro-'Arafat elements in Ta'nayil. The artillery shelling set the Ta'nayil mayor's house on fire. Syrian special units have blocked the Zahlah-Shtawrah Road at the Midway roadblock. The special units also blocked the Shtawrah-Beirut Road at the Qabb Ilyas road junction. The area has become isolated. The artillery shelling is now concentrated on the Ta'lbaya Road, and specifically on [name indistinct] Hospital.

'Abdallah al-'Ashshi has been taken to Talshiha Hospital after being wounded in the battles taking place in the Al-Biqa'. Our correspondent said no less than 10 people were wounded. One of them is 'Afaf Tarshish from Ta'lbaya. Our correspondent says the clashes broke out because the recent appointments that were announced in Ba'labakk did not include two of Abu Musa's officers.

### Clashes Said To 'Intensify'

*NC240749 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0715 GMT 24 Jul 83*

[Text] A security source has reported that the clashes which were resumed this morning in the Al-Biqa' between the two wings of Fatah on the axes of Shtawrah, Maksah, and Qabb Ilyas as well as on the axes of Ta'nayil, Ta'lbaya, and Sa'd Nayil have now intensified, and shells are falling profusely.

In yesterday's clashes, one pro-'Arafat person was killed and three others, also supporters of 'Arafat, were wounded. Meanwhile, there have been unconfirmed reports about the resumption of clashes this morning on the axes of Shimlan in 'Alayh district. These reports have not been confirmed by any official source.

### 50 Casualties Reported

*NC241324 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 24 Jul 83*

[Text] The Lebanese areas under occupation are still experiencing shifting clashes. From these areas, attacks are directed against peaceful residents with a view to diverting attention from what is happening in the areas under foreign influence. Following the Syrian, Socialist, and leftist aggressions against the peaceful areas, a state of extreme caution has prevailed in the mountain area today. Sniper fire was directed from socialist positions in B'aqlin toward Dardurit and from Ash-Shuwayfat toward Kafr Shima. This was accompanied by intermittent explosions.

In the Al-Biqa', clashes resumed between Fatah and the Syrian-backed dissidents. Violent clashes took place today between the two sides with various types of weapons. It has been noticed that the rebels are following a plan of gradual occupation of Fatah positions.

Our correspondent in the Al-Biqa', who is watching the movements, has reported that the dissidents under the leadership of Abu Musa have been able to occupy the Abu Khatir Palace, which was a Fatah position. Our correspondent adds that there were casualties on both sides. The 'Arafat gunmen were able to take six Abu Musa gunmen prisoners, while the latter group was able to capture two 'Arafat supporters. In the latest communication with our correspondent, he said that there are about 50 casualties, and that the Abu Musa group casualties are being taken to hospitals in Syria. The clashes are now gradually subsiding.

### Syria Blamed for Continued Al-Biqa' Clashes

*JN241902 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1632 GMT 24 Jul 83*

[Radio correspondent's recorded dispatch]

[Text] The Arab Reconciliation Committee has been meeting in Tunis. This committee was formed by one of the Arab summits to find a common denominator for the relations among those at the summit, to enable them to take measures serving the general interest of the nation. The committee was meeting to consider

the differences between Damascus and the Palestinian revolution. The committee was of the opinion that these differences were greatly jeopardizing Arab interests. Brother Abu 'Ammar was meeting with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, who was entrusted to exert new efforts to find solutions to the aforementioned differences.

The PLO Executive Committee was meeting at the same time. It was of the opinion that Klibi would not be working alone. The arena of relations between Damascus and the Palestinian revolution was witnessing a flurry of mediations, beginning with Palestine, and including the Arab, Islamic, and nonaligned states, and ending with Moscow and Havana. During its meeting, the Executive Committee was of the opinion that all these mediations were only showing the importance of the matter and the Palestinian, Arab, and international awareness that the tension in the relations between the Palestinian revolution and Damascus was having an adverse effect on a number of struggles and accomplishments affecting all these mediators. In view of its awareness of the importance and gravity of the matter, the PLO Executive Committee decided that the top item of its agenda should be to discuss all these mediations and to seek the positive points which would help find the solutions.

Suddenly — although this did not come as a surprise — clashes erupted in Al-Biqa'. As is now well known, clashes in Al-Biqa' erupted in the areas which are controlled by the Syrians with the backing of the Syrians. If it is not through them, then it is through groups manipulated by Damascus, even if these clashes are described as intra-Palestinian or between the dissidents and Fatah loyalists. Suddenly the clashes erupted, although their eruption did not come as a surprise. The fact is, for a long time now, the Damascus government has been accustomed to sending its messages through rockets and missiles or acts of terrorism against certain personages. Therefore, the new clashes erupted by Syria were Damascus' message to the meeting, hopes, and objectives of the PLO Executive Committee. The rockets and missiles which exploded in Al-Biqa' were the Syrian leadership's message to Chedli Klibi and the Reconciliation Committee and, in fact, to all the mediators who see the danger in what is taking place.

Damascus wants to say that it does not want to remove the tension, but to increase it. It does not want to remove the causes of the danger, but to aggravate the danger. Damascus wants to convey the message that it is determined to pursue its plan to create a split in Fatah. The plan began when Syria stood idly by during the invasion of Lebanon. Today, Syria is completing the objectives of the invasion. The Syrian message is only for the benefit of Chedli Klibi, the Arab Reconciliation Committee, and the other mediators. As for us, we got the message a long time ago, but did not play into the Syrian hands. Our aim will continue to be to search for all positive means to reach solutions, and to exert every effort to spare the blood which we want to devote to the Palestine question and to the conflict with the Zionist enemy.

## Fatah Urged To Be Firm With Dissident Rebels

*JN241706 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1550 GMT 24 Jul 83*

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] The violent reactions, which have come out from the masses of our Palestinian people in the occupied territory to the situation in the Al-Biqa' region, and the conspiracies witnessed by that region to achieve cheap and mean designs and objectives, have reflected the awareness of the Palestinian masses in the occupied territory to the gravity of what is taking place and to the infectious disease that is now threatening the Palestinian arena and all the gains which our Palestinian people have achieved on the domestic, Arab, and international levels.

Our people have adopted this stand on the basis that what is being done by the black gangs is not at all a Palestinian challenge as much as it is an Arab challenge, and that the question is not a difference in opinions and viewpoints as much as it is an attempt by the Syrian and Libyan regimes to dominate the Palestinian decisionmaking so it will not represent the Palestinian national free will. Differences within the bounds of the legitimate institutions and the freedom of expression within the organizational channels are acceptable. But they are strongly rejected when they turn to resorting to arms by a group which has become known for its hostility to the Fatah fighters — the sons of the revolution — thanks to the fraternal assistance coming from abroad.

We have obtained sufficient facts from Al-Biqa' incidents to believe that many of the organs of Palestinian action are only Palestinian in name and that their sole concern is not to serve the Palestine question, but to achieve the designs of the [Arab] regimes which are capitalizing on the blood of our Palestinian people and which are seeking to waste Palestinian blood in the service of their objectives in the negotiations with U.S. imperialism.

Fatah's attitude toward the advocates of reform has been positive right from the start, although the Fatah leadership had every right to crush these organs militarily in accordance with the organizational rules valid in all national liberation fronts and movements in the world. But due to its nobility and deep-rooted democratic traditions, the Fatah leadership avoided such a recourse and sought, instead, to contain all the complications and negative developments resulting from the involvement of the plotters. The leadership was prompted by its sense of responsibility and the belief that matters must not develop into a bloody clash, exhausting all Palestinian resources and capabilities, which are considered the only asset of our people in this delicate phase of their history.

Those parasites and lackeys, who depend on the support of the regimes, do not have any real assets within the ranks of our people and do not enjoy any support among the Palestinian masses inside

and outside the occupied territory. This is because they have turned into cheap tools in the hands of certain Arab regimes. They are being manipulated whimsically in this dirty game.

In such a case, those who have involved themselves have no choice but to return to their senses. This is our last call. They must realize the gravity of the pitfalls into which they have slipped wittingly or unwittingly and the great dangers of their behavior. If the traitors, the agents of the regimes, do not come to their senses, then we will ask our leadership to be clear and decisive and to expose all the cards of the conspiracy.

And they who do wrong will know to what final place of turning they will turn back. [Koranic verse]

## GULF AFFAIRS

### Kuwait Finalizes GCC Security Pact Amendments

*GF221140 Kuwait Arab Times in English 21-22 Jul 83 p 1*

[Excerpts] Kuwait's interior minister, Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir, was quoted yesterday as saying Kuwait had finalised amendments to a joint security agreement for the Gulf Cooperation Council.

He was quoted in Arabic dailies as saying Kuwait, which has so far blocked ratification of the agreement, had included a number of amendments which it thought "necessary and suitable." He did not elaborate.

Shaykh Nawwaf was quoted as saying the new draft accord would be presented to the GCC interior ministers' meeting to be held in Qatar in October.

The council groups Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, the UAE and Oman.

Informed sources have said the Kuwaiti Government was unhappy about a clause allowing security forces to pursue suspects 20 kms into the territory of a neighbouring state.

Shaykh Nawwaf said the GCC exemplified the cooperation and coordination between Gulf states.

He also praised the strong relations between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, adding that a joint committee was at the moment studying the question of the area of land between the two countries.

### Kuwaiti Labor Expert Views Foreign Workers Issue

*GF221201 Kuwait Arab Times in English 21-22 Jul 83 p 4*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, July 20 (KUNA) — "The Arab Labor Organization is not playing its full role in promoting Arab manpower resources" a leading Kuwaiti expert said here today.

In an interview with *Al-Ittihad* newspaper, Kuwait's Social Affairs Assistant Undersecretary 'Abdullah Ghalum Husayn, said all Arab states were facing a shaortage of qualified and trained cadres.

He warned of the danger of foreign employment on the social structure of the region, particularly when employees were recruited from countries dominated by the big powers.

Calling for an Arab employment fund, Ghalum said such a joint venture would lead to the promotion of national manpower resources particularly in heavily populated regions.

Describing foreign employment as a major problem in the Arab region, the Kuwaiti undersecretary said it constituted a difficulty in face of comprehensive development. Despite its huge budget, the Arab Labor Organization (ALO) failed to work out any training plans or remove difficulties encountering the inter-Arab labor movement, Ghalum said. Since its inception 13 years ago, the ALO failed to fulfil its role as an Arab organization of international conflicts and disputes, he added.

Kuwait and other Gulf states are being asked to reduce foreign employment by 50 percent, but this cannot be achieved while the process of development is still continuing. To realize such an objective the ALO should be activated or development projects suspended, he warned.

"We are aware that Arab hands are available in countries such as Sudan, Somalia, Djibouti, Mauritania, Morocco, Egypt and Tunisia, but there is need for training those manpower resources prior to employment," he said.

When training programs were implemented then the question of using Arab workers should be brought to the surface, he added.

The Kuwait official refuted certain Arab and foreign accusations that the Gulf states maintain reservations on the employment of Arabs for political reasons. "We are maintaining no such reservations but the problem is that the region is lacking trained and skilled hands," he said.

Certain Arab countries who used to export workers are now facing manpower problems themselves, Ghalum said, adding that the establishment of an Arab employment fund would no doubt solve the problem of training.

Criticising poor employment planning in the Gulf region, Ghalum said this unsatisfactory state of affairs was the responsibility of regional governments.

The absence of any housing policies in the region, and, lack of proper training facilities were the major problems confronting efforts to control employment, the assistant undersecretary told the paper.

Many labor ministries in the Gulf region were not aware of developments in their own labor markets, and estimation of manpower requirements was random, Ghalum emphasized.

Foreign workers bring into the Gulf region different cultures and unfamiliar traditions and crimes they commit here are always motivated by the glare of speedy wealth, he said.

But the greater danger emanates from labor camps which accommodate armed people sent by their states in coordination with other countries "to secure an advanced position in the international economic standing," Ghalum stressed and added "the strategic objectives of the big powers can be achieved through such labor forces without the need for sending regular armies."

Commenting on other aspects of foreign employment, the Kuwaiti official said Asian governments who allowed commercial firms to undertake labor recruitment, were responsible for the violation of the human rights of those workers. "Multinational firms are allowed by those governments to recruit workers at low rates and without any form of supervision," he said.

### AL-BAYAN Rejects Foreign Bases in Region

*GF230930 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0617 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper *Al-Bayan* today expressed its concern over foreign bases, lauding the principles on which the GCC was founded and which affirm that the Gulf's security is the sole responsibility of the Gulf countries.

*Al-Bayan* said all Arabs in general and the Gulf people in particular look with suspicion and fear on the foreign bases of the superpowers near their lands or territorial waters.

"The military bases are not established as an exercise or to flex muscles or to show an ability to project strength but are necessarily directed against a certain party," *Al-Bayan* said.

The newspaper affirmed that the Gulf countries want to live in peace with each other and with others and to carry out their duty toward the world economy and its prosperity without intimidation or fetters and to realize the legitimate goals of progress and advancement for the region's people.

Concluding its editorial, *Al-Bayan* said this is why the region's countries welcome any efforts to ease international tension, and promote understanding instead of conflict between the two superpowers "with one reservation that this understanding should not be at the expense of small countries and not to be based on a division of the world into areas of influence."

### Inmarsat Approves Saudi, Bahrain Satellite Stations

*GF221130 Dubayy Khaleej Times in English 22 Jul 83 p 4*

[Excerpt] The International Maritime Satellite Organisation (Inmarsat) has approved applications for two coastal earth stations in Saudi Arabia and for a land-mobile station in Bahrain.

Saudi Arabia, not yet a member of Inmarsat, intends to construct two coastal earth stations which would give it access to the Inmarsat satellite system, which provides the capacity for telephone, telex, facsimile and data services to the shipping and offshore industries.

The coastal earth stations would be used for maritime communications and, perhaps at a later date, for domestic aeronautical communications traffic.

Saudi Arabia has already had its application approved for use of the Inmarsat system for aeronautical communications, wherever its aircraft can be equipped with satellite terminals.

The Bahraini application was for access to the Inmarsat satellite system by means of a mobile earth station on a vehicle to be used in remote, desert areas where no other reliable communications systems exist.

## BAHRAIN

### Amir Concludes Visit to Washington 22 July

*GF221704 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1413 GMT 22 Jul 83*

[Excerpts] Washington, 22 Jul (WAKH) — Bahraini Amir His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah left Washington this evening after a 4-day official visit to the United States. A few minutes before his departure, His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah met with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. The delegation accompanying his highness attended this meeting. His Highness was seen off on departure by a number of senior U.S. officials.

### Foreign Minister on Amir's Talks

*GF230730 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0630 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[Text] London, 23 Jul (WAKH) — Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah has asserted the GCC countries' keen anxiousness over the region's stability and progress, expressing confidence in these countries' ability to maintain the region's security and to protect it and develop it in many fields.

In a statement to the chief editors of the Bahraini newspapers who accompanied the amir, His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, during his visit to the United States, the Bahraini foreign minister said: His Highness Shaykh 'Isa affirmed during his meetings with U.S. officials the need to find the appropriate means to stop the Iraqi-Iranian war which is a disaster for the two countries and which poses a threat to the entire region.

Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak added: Shaykh 'Isa also affirmed to the U.S. officials that the five countries who are Security Council members have a great responsibility of stopping this devastating war to achieve peace and security in the region.

The Bahraini foreign minister affirmed his country's firm stand on the Middle East cause, particularly regarding the Palestinian question. Achieving stability in this region cannot be achieved without the Palestinian people's achievement of their full and legitimate right to live in peace within secure nation borders, he said. Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak expressed his country's support for Lebanon's independence and territorial integrity. He said: We cannot compare the Syrian Army with the Israeli Army. However, we believe that all troops should withdraw from Lebanon and that Lebanon should return to its old time — free, independent and sovereign.

The Bahraini foreign minister asserted that the U.S. Administration's appointment of a new envoy to negotiate with the Syrian Government to withdraw its forces from Lebanon is a positive and constructive step. In his statement, the Bahraini minister denied that Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah had discussed in his talks with U.S. officials arms purchases either to Bahrain or to the GCC coun

tries. He said: The issue of military cooperation between Bahrain and the United States and Bahrain's requirements in this respect was discussed in detail during the talks which Bahraini heir apparent Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa held during his last visit to the United States 3 months ago with the U.S. defense secretary. He added that the Bahraini amir's talks with U.S. officials focused on the Gulf region's security, the Iraqi-Iranian war and the economic and commercial relations between the United States and Bahrain and the means to expand and further them. He noted that there was also the discussion of the feasibility of signing an economic agreement with the United States. "This agreement has the potential to develop Bahrain's economy and invite U.S. capital into it," he said.

### QNA: Amir Begins Private Visit to Europe

*GF231140 Doha QNA in Arabic 1113 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[Text] London, 23 Jul (QNA) — The amir of Bahrain, His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, left London for a private visit to Europe this morning.

His Highness the amir of Bahrain arrived in London from Washington yesterday concluding his 4-day visit to the United States.

## KUWAIT

### Syrian Foreign Minister Brings Message for Amir

#### Arrives for Talks

*LD240826 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0710 GMT 24 Jul 83*

[Text] Kuwait 24 Jul (KUNA) — The deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Syria, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, arrived here today on a visit with a message for the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah.

Khaddam is to hold talks with the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, foreign minister and minister of information, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, concerning all current Arab issues and the stand of the two countries towards them.

#### Makes Departure Statement

*LD240953 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0916 GMT 24 Jul 83*

[Text] Kuwait 24 Jul [KUNA] — The deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, left here today after a short visit, within his tour of the area, and during which he handed a message to the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

Mr Khaddam told KUNA that the message "concerns the situation in Lebanon."

Concerning the Syrian position towards the Lebanese National Salvation Front, whose formation was announced yesterday, Mr Khaddam said that Syria will give a helping hand to every Lebanese "who works towards rescuing Lebanon from Israeli occupation and from Phalangist partisan (fi'awiyah) control." He described the Syrian stance of rejecting the Lebanese-Israeli agreement as a "principled, clear, firm, and final stance" and that this agreement has transformed Lebanon into an "Israeli protectorate."

Mr Khaddam stressed that Syria will keep "resisting the agreement till it collapses."

He dismissed the possibility of meeting the chairman of the PLO, Mr Yasir 'Arafat, in Jidda today.

It is expected that Mr 'Arafat will go tonight to Saudi Arabia to direct talks with the Saudi monarch, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

On his departure he was seen off by the Kuwaiti deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs and minister of information, Al-Ahmad al-Jabir.

### Official Leaves GDR for Czechoslovakia

*LD222014 Kuwait KUNA in English 1701 GMT 22 Jul 83*

[Text] Berlin, July 22 (KUNA) — Kuwait Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn Friday wound up a week long visit to the German Democratic Republic and left for Czechoslovakia.

During the visit, Husayn held extensive talks with senior German Foreign Ministry officials on means of strengthening economic, commercial and political ties as well as boosting scientific cooperation.

The Kuwaiti official Thursday visited the engineering college and the national (?museum) in the city of Dresdon and the Islamic (?museum) in East Berlin.

## OMAN

### Anniversary of Sultan's Uprising Celebrated

*GF231022 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[Excerpt] The Sultanate is celebrating today the 13th anniversary of the glorious July uprising when His Majesty Sultan Qabus led his faithful people in 1970 on the road for renovation and modernization to build in Oman a future based on religion, science and morals. Through continued struggle and unlimited efforts, the talented leader, and his faithful sons behind him, succeeded in achieving the miracle and in returning to Oman its old prosperous times to occupy its befitting place in the international community.

### Interior Minister Leads Delegation to Tunisia

*GF241140 Doha QNA in Arabic 0830 GMT 24 Jul 83*

[Text] Muscat, 24 Jul (QNA) — Omani Interior Minister Badr ibn Sa'ud ibn Harib today left Muscat, leading his country's

delegation, on a 4-day visit to Tunis. During the visit he will hold talks with Tunisian Interior Minister Dris Guiga dealing with bolstering bilateral relations particularly with the functioning of the interior ministries in the two countries.

In a predeparture statement he said that the visit comes in response to an invitation he received from his Tunisian counterpart.

He added that the visit will give him the opportunity to review the course of work in the various police and customs administrations.

## QATAR

### Sweeps Conducted for Soviet-Made Mines Off Coast

*GF230610 Manama Gulf Daily News in English 23 Jul 83 p 1*

[Text] Qatar is continuing the search for explosive mines in the Gulf following the discovery of a Soviet-made mine off its northeast coast.

The mine, described as a Soviet-made KB-1, appeared to have drifted from the Iran-Iraq war zone and had probably originally been laid by Iraq.

The mine, containing 20 kilograms of TNT, was defused six hours after its discovery.

This was the first official confirmation of mines in the Gulf since the U.S. Defence Mapping Agency in Washington issued warnings to shipping on June 7 and June 14 that mines might be floating in the waterway.

### AR-RAYAH Warns Against Escalation in Gulf War

*GF241142 Doha QNA in Arabic 0730 GMT 24 Jul 83*

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Doha, 24 Jul (QNA) — The Qatari paper *Ar-Rayah* has stressed that the sudden escalation in the Iraqi-Iranian war, seen yesterday in the new Iranian attack, is a dangerous sign on the horizon and augurs no good.

The paper asked editorially today about the cause of this escalation and its timing, as many sides look for a peaceful solution that ends this destructive war which has entered its fourth year.

The paper condluded by calling for reason and a response to the calls made by many different parties to end this war.

## SAUDI ARABIA

### Syrian Foreign Minister Pays Visit to Jidda

#### Arrives 24 July

*LD241142 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1103 GMT 24 Jul 83*

[Text] Jidda, 24 Jul (SPA) — 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has arrived in Jidda.

His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, received him at King 'Abd al-'Aziz Airport.

#### Received by King Fahd

*LD241551 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1525 GMT 24 Jul 83*

[Text] Jidda 24 Jul (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received today in his office in Jidda at half past five this afternoon [local time] the Syrian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, who conveyed to the king a verbal message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abd ar-Rahman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the deputy minister of defense and aviation and inspector general His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, minister of foreign affairs, His Royal Highness Prince Bandr ibn Sultan and the minister of information, 'Ali ash-Sha'ir.

During the meeting they discussed bilateral relations between the two countries and the current Arab situation.

Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam arrived in Jidda this afternoon on a visit to the Kingdom.

#### Departs Jidda

*LD242014 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1859 GMT 24 Jul 83*

[Text] Jidda 24 Jul (SPA) — Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, left Jidda this evening after a brief visit to the Kingdom during which he conferred with King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and conveyed to him a verbal message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

At the airport he was seen off by Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, by the Syrian ambassador to the Kingdom, Muhammad at-Tall and a number of officials.

### Newspapers View Habib Replacement, Begin

*LD241353 Riyadh SPA in English 1212 GMT 24 Jul 83*

[From the press review]

[Text] Riyadh, July 24, SPA — Commenting on replacing the U.S. envoy for the Middle East Philip Habib with Robert Mc

Farlane, the deputy national security affairs adviser, the Ad-Dammam based *Al-Yawm* asked if this replacement carried a change in Washington's biased stand towards the Zionist entity.

The Riyadh-based *Al-Jazirah* referred to speculations on Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin's retirement and said the move would bring no change in Israel's expansionist policy. Begin's decision to step down will never change the Zionist aggressive policy since those who will succeed him including Deputy Prime Minister David Levy, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defense Minister Moshe Arens are determined to build up their personal glory on annexing more Arab land to realise the myth of the so-called greater Israel, the paper said.

## UAE

### Press on U.S. Mideast Policy, New U.S. Envoy

*GF241012 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0650 GMT 24 Jul 83*

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 24 Jul (WAM) — Three UAE papers today commented on the situation in Lebanon referring to the new U.S. envoy, to the U.S. role in Lebanon and the region, to the U.S. adherence to the commitment to Israel's security and to the contradictions in the stance of the United States with that of the Lebanese national powers.

The Dubayy paper *Al-Bayan* said that it is the duty of the new U.S. envoy, as observers think, "to make moves and to achieve what Habib failed to ensure." The paper added that this matter is merely a "change in the faces, in the personal style and in the tackling of the problem whereas the crux of the issue will remain — unlike what U.S. officials say — as it is since there will neither be a change in the U.S. position nor in the U.S. views toward the issue."

The newspaper *Al-Fajr* says that changing the U.S. envoy neither means victory for the Arab policy nor does it mean a change in the U.S. policy "since political envoys of the countries are generally perpetrators of a policy that is planned by senior leaderships in accordance with defined policies." Concluding editorially, the paper said: "There is no difference between Habib and McFarlane because both are linked with the strategy of a superpower, which is the United States, where the only new development is that the U.S. Government will allow McFarlane to demonstrate a new part [of the policy] which is not different from the other part."

## PDRY

### Commentary on U.S. Mideast Envoy's Resignation

*GF241910 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 24 Jul 83*

[News and comment by Ja'far 'Aydarus]

[Text] There have been conflicting views on the implication of Philip Habib's resignation from his post of chairing the U.S. diplomatic group in the Middle East. There are those who say that appointing Robert McFarlane, deputy national security adviser, to this post is an attempt by the U.S. Administration to create an impression of a change of stance on the situation in Lebanon and other Middle East issues by stopping the practice of extreme pressure to impose U.S. solutions on this region. However, such an assessment needs a discussion to compare the situations of the two U.S. diplomats, Philip Habib and Robert McFarlane in the U.S. Administration.

What is the significance of authorizing either of them for such a vital mission with all the unnatural complications of the problems of this region? It is clear that Habib's relations with the U.S. Administration are established on personal basis and do not express Reagan's relations with the political decision headquarters in the U.S. Administration and the National Security Council. Thus, Philip Habib's role in Lebanon and the Middle East was one of the many choices of Reagan's view on Lebanon and the region's problems. However, it was not the difficult choice that needs retreating from and Habib's maximum mission was to realize whatever he did through diplomatic work and within the limits of his ability.

Things are different now with the appointment of Robert McFarlane deputy national security adviser. Such a major personality in one of most important decisionmaking establishments in the U.S. Administration cannot be compared with Philip Habib and the nature of the periodic mission he carried out. There is no doubt that things are different and cannot be looked at as filling a diplomatic gap after Philip Habib and this does not mean an attempt for an organized retreat by the U.S. Administration in face of the difficulties and the danger of its imperialist policy.

Logically and in the interest of awareness we must not regard the decision to appoint Robert McFarlane as chief of the U.S. diplomatic group in Lebanon and the Middle East as being within the framework of the personal diplomatic and political talents of this man. We must look at it as being within the framework of what the National Security Council represents in U.S. policy: The coordinator of the ugliest networks in the U.S. Administration and its policy — the Central Intelligence Agency and the Pentagon.

Thus, what is expected in the next phase in the U.S. policy on Lebanon and the Middle East is further attempts at political sabotage and escalation of possibilities of military operations. This is explained by a number of the developments during the past few hours in the official Lebanese policy and the new borders of the Zionist enemy on the confrontation lines with the Syrian forces and the joint Lebanese-Palestinian forces. This stance demands further fortification of the unity of the struggle of the Lebanese national movement and further solidarity of the Palestine revolution and Syrian forces to confront all plans for political sabotage and aggression and prevent any success for the United States, the Zionists and the fascist reactionary separatist powers to impose fait accompli and submission on Lebanon and the entire Arab region.

## YAR

### Minister Receives Message From DPRK Counterpart

*GF231820 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[Text] Brother 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr, minister of foreign affairs and member of the Standing Committee, received this morning DPRK Ambassador So Chong-won who delivered a message to him from the DPRK foreign affairs minister, dealing with bilateral relations and the means of strengthening them.

### Ministry Welcomes U.S. Statement on Lebanon

*NC240708 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0636 GMT 24 Jul 83*

[Text] Cairo, 24 Jul (MENA) — The Egyptian Foreign Ministry spokesman has expressed Egypt's satisfaction with the U.S. statement in which it has affirmed its commitment to continue to implement its policy which is aimed at reaching a comprehensive and just settlement of the situation in the Middle East and at restoring stability to Lebanon.

Egyptian Foreign Ministry sources have pointed out that the continuation of the U.S. policy aimed at bringing about stability in the Middle East is more important than a change of persons. The Egyptian Foreign Ministry spokesman in this regard was commenting on the White House announcement that Robert McFarlane has been chosen as the U.S. presidential envoy to the Middle East to succeed Philip Habib, who has resigned for medical reasons.

### Mubarak, Soviet Leadership Exchange Cables

*NC221822 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 22 Jul 83*

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has received the following congratulatory cable from the Supreme Soviet Presidium on the occasion of the 23 July Revolution anniversary:

His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt: On the occasion of the national celebration of the 23 July Revolution anniversary, which has become a prominent and historical sign of Egypt's struggle for independence, we extend to you and to the friendly Egyptian people our congratulations and best wishes for progress and prosperity.

President Mubarak replied with the following cable:

Mr Chairman and members of the Supreme Soviet Presidium: I thank you all for your congratulations on the occasion of our celebration of the 23 July Revolution anniversary, which has had its positive effects on the success of the revolutionary and liberation movements in many of the Third World countries that were aimed at realizing a better life.

With sincerest best wishes for you and also for the prosperity and progress of the friendly Soviet people.

### Mubarak Greets Oman's Qabus on Anniversary

*NC221035 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0949 GMT 22 Jul 83*

[Text] Cairo, 22 Jul (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has sent the following telegram of congratulations to Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman on the anniversary of the glorious 23 July uprising in his country:

I am delighted to convey to Your Majesty my sincerest cordial congratulations on the anniversary of the glorious 23 July uprising. This uprising ushered in a new surge forward for your fraternal people toward broad vistas, in order to enable your people — under your conscious and wise leadership — to make the achievements that are now visible in all the domains of life.

On this occasion, I take pleasure in lauding the sincere fraternal relations and the fruitful cooperation that exist between our two countries, for which we wish continuing development and growth for the benefit of the two countries, and so that we may be able to achieve the hopes of our Arab and Islamic nation. Please accept my sincerest greetings, coupled with best wishes for Your Majesty's good health and happiness. I wish more progress and dignity for your fraternal people. Please accept my deepest esteem and my fraternal appreciation.

### Mubarak Resumes Visits to Work Sites 24 July

*NC241015 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 24 Jul 83*

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has resumed his visit to work sites.

This morning the president visited Abu Za'bal Engineering Industries Company. Upon his arrival at the factory premises, the president was received by Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, People's Assembly Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib, Consultative Council Speaker Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense and War Production Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Petroleum Ahmad 'Iz ad-Din Hilal and factory officials.

#### Additional Report

*NC241838 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1640 GMT 24 Jul 83*

[Text] Cairo, 24 Jul (MENA) — Within the context of his field visits to work and production sites, President Mubarak today made a surprise visit to several war industry projects, during which he inaugurated the Engineering Industries Company, which serves as the basis for the heavy war industry in Egypt. He also visited Armed Forces' factories for ready metal structures and prefabricated buildings.

During the 6-hour tour, the president inspected the war products exhibition that has been set up by the war production factories. He also inspected the sections and various workshops of these factories. His excellency saw the first production by the Engineering Industries Company of 23-mm antiaircraft guns, a set of barrels for 122-mm howitzers, and a 130-mm gun that is partly assembled by the company.

During the tour, President Husni Mubarak gave directives for the need to utilize the latest technologies and the need to work out a plan to locally provide the raw material for our factories. He commended the role of the Egyptian workers in the field of developing and modernizing the heavy industries, expressing his confidence that further progress in the field of war and other industries would be made.

Accompanying the president were Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din; Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah,

deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production; the People's Assembly speaker; the Consultative Assembly speaker; and a number of ministers.

### Foreign Minister Confers With Polish Ambassador

*NC241329 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 24 Jul 83*

[Text] Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today met with the Polish ambassador in Cairo, who forwarded a memo from the Polish Government concerning the cancellation of martial law in Poland. The discussions during the meeting also touched on the developments in the situation in Poland and Poland's readiness to increase its relations with Egypt.

### Ghali Views Relations With OAU, African States

*NC240823 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0738 GMT 24 Jul 83*

[Text] Cairo, 24 Jul (MENA) — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has reaffirmed that the consolidation of relations between Egypt and the African states is a continuing objective of Egyptian policy, and he asserted that Egypt is constantly endeavoring to broaden and deepen its cultural, economic, and political cooperation with the African states.

In his statement to *Rose al-Yusuf* magazine which will be published tomorrow, Monday, Ghali pointed out that when Africa is faced with problems, conflicts, and wars, Egyptian policy adopts new, additional dimensions that are based on consultation, exchange of viewpoints, joint diplomatic moves, and coordination in order to overcome the crisis and to solve the problems.

Dr Ghali stated that the Chadian problem is connected with the fact that Libya has ignored the charter and principles of the OAU. He added that Libya's actual objective is to create a Libyan base of influence from which it can move toward neighboring countries.

In his statement, the minister of state for foreign affairs affirmed that Egypt is endeavoring to bolster the OAU. He stated that most of the African states are interested in preserving the organization and in supporting its role by surmounting the contradictions that exist in the continent.

Ghali said that during his recent tour of seven African states, he sensed a clear understanding of Egypt's policy and efforts for reaching comprehensive and legitimate solutions. He added that he felt a profound indignation regarding the differences currently disrupting the Arab world.

### Prime Minister To Visit Romania 27 July

*NC231423 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1325 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[Text] Cairo, 23 Jul (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din held a meeting at his office today attended by the minister of economy and foreign trade, Dr Mustafa as-Sa'id, and the minister of industry and mineral resources, Dr Muhammad al-Gharuri. They reviewed the economic, trade, industrial, and technical subjects which will be discussed with Romanian officials during Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din's visit to Romania, which will begin Wednesday and will last 6 days, to promote cooperation between the two countries in these fields.

MENA has learned that Muhyi ad-Din's talks with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and several officials in Bucharest will include an exchange of views on foreign policy, particularly in relation to the current situation in the Middle East.

### Extremist Religious Group Members Arrested

*NC230820 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0750 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[Text] Cairo, 23 Jul (MENA) — The Cairo newspaper *Al-Ahram* today reports that the state supreme prosecution is now investigating 25 members of an extremist religious organization called "The Islamic Liberation Party" [Hizb at-Tahrir al-Islami] that aims at forcibly overthrowing the regime and at changing the state's basic structure.

The organization, whose members have recently been arrested, includes Egyptian and Arab members from whom leaflets have been confiscated. These leaflets urge a forcible change in the country's basic structure and confuse the citizens.

The investigation has revealed that foreigners residing in a European state maintain relations with this organization and supply it with funds and leaflets.

The state security intelligence service is continuing its investigation in order to apprehend the remaining members of the organizations, if any such members are still at large.

## Military Communiques; Iranian Offensive Reported

### Communique No 1,160

*JN221649 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 22 Jul 83*

[Communique No 1,160 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 22 July 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our sons and Armed Forces will remain proud knights, defending the soil of the homeland and inflicting on the ambitious, suspect Iranian enemy further losses in men and equipment. The results of war operations last night and today are as follows:

1. Using various weapons, our forward units clashed with an enemy force in front of our positions in the northern sector of the front. A fierce battle ensued in which the enemy suffered heavy losses in men, equipment, and weapons. The enemy losses, which were counted in front of only one of our forward units, amounted to more than 100 dead, many more wounded, a number of men captured, and large quantities of enemy hardware and equipment destroyed. The battle was continuing when this communique was prepared.

In another area of the same sector, more Iranians escaping the oppression and tyranny of the sanguinary regime of Khomeyni have sought refuge with our forces. They were all safely evacuated to the rear.

2. Our daring fighter planes and helicopters today continued their daring raids and successful attacks against enemy units and personnel assembly points in front of the positions of our forward units in the northern sector of the front and against enemy concentrations and camps deep inside enemy territory, scoring direct, effective hits and inflicting heavy losses on enemy armor, vehicles, and troop assembly points.

Our fighter plane formations were carrying out their missions in the northern sector when two enemy aircraft attacked them. Our fighter planes clashed with them, and in the ensuing dogfight, our pilots were able, at 1422 today, to shoot down an enemy fighter plane. The plane was seen falling in flames deep inside enemy territory. Ther enemy plane fled deep inside Iranian territory in the same sector. All our planes and helicopters returned safely to base after successfully carrying out their missions. Praise be to God.

3. One vehicle, one infantry position, one hardware stockpile, and one observation post were destroyed in the central sector of the front.

4. One excavator and one infantry position were destroyed in the area east of Basra.

5. One hardware stockpile and one observation post were destroyed in the Maysan sector.

6. The artillery of criminal Khomeyni last night shelled the township of Zurbatiyah and its suburbs, damaging a number of civilian establishments.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 22 July 1983

### Iranian Aircraft Shot Down

*JN230812 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0800 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

In a dogfight between our able aircraft and two enemy aircraft at 1021 this morning, one enemy aircraft was shot down. Our courageous pilots saw the aircraft falling in flames in the Baneh area, inside Iranian territory in the northern sector of the battlefield, while the second enemy aircraft fled deep inside enemy territory in the same sector. All our valiant combat aircraft returned safely to base, praise be to God.

[Dated] 23 July 1983

### Offensive Against Hajj 'Umran

*JN231518 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1504 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

The criminal enemy has tried to cross our international border in the Hajj 'Umran area in the northern sector of the battlefield in cooperation with the brokers of treason, who sold themselves to foreigners a long time ago. Fierce battles between our units and the enemy units and agent saboteurs, who betrayed the homeland's soil, are now taking place. The heroes of Iraq, sons of Salah ad-Din al-Ayyubi, both Arabs and Kurds, fought bravely in defense of our cherished homeland and inflicted on the enemy massive losses in both men and equipment. The battles are still raging. The enemy will taste bitterness and will only reap disappointment and loss.

[Dated] 23 July 1983

### Iranian Objectives Foiled

*JN231038 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1020 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Jul (INA) — The Iranian regime has admitted that its forces have failed to achieve any of its objectives during the battles that are currently raging in the northern sector of the battlefield.

In its noon broadcast today, Tehran radio said that this failure was due to what it called the difficulty of transportation in these mountainous areas. Tehran radio, however, added that Iraqi offensives and strong defense lines are preventing the Iranian

forces' advance. In a related matter, the Iranian regime has admitted the intensification of the Iraqi air activities against its retreating forces in the northern sector.

In the second newscast this afternoon, Tehran radio stated that the Iraqi Air Force carried out a series of air raids against the Iranian units in the area. But, as usual, the radio did not report on the casualties sustained by the Iranian forces as a result of these raids.

**Communique No 1,161**

*JN231650 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1605 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[Communique No 1,161 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 23 July 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

1. The criminal enemy this morning tried to cross our international border in the Hajj 'Umran area in the northern sector of the battlefield in cooperation with the brokers of treason who sold themselves to the foreigner a long time ago. Fierce battles are now raging between our units, on the one hand, and the enemy units and agent saboteurs who betrayed the homeland's soil, on the other. The heroes of Iraq, sons of Salah ad-Din al-Ayyubi, both Arabs and Kurds, fought bravely in defense of our cherished homeland and inflicted on the enemy massive losses in both men and equipment. The battles are still raging. With God's help and with the zealous Iraqis' might, the enemy will taste bitterness and will only reap disappointment and loss.

So far, the known enemy losses counted opposite one of our forward units amounted to well over 600 killed and a large number of wounded.

2. Our bold aircraft and our capable helicopters have been splendidly supporting our ground forces' heroic confrontation of the enemy units since early this morning by launching daring and concentrated raids against the enemy concentrations and vehicles in the areas opposite our forward units' positions in the northern sector of the battlefield. They are scoring direct and effective hits and inflicting massive losses on the enemy personnel and vehicles. The brave eagles of the fighter planes and the heroic cavaliers of the helicopters saw fire swallowing up the destroyed enemy positions, vehicles, and equipment. Our capable fighter planes also managed in a dogfight at 1021 today to shoot down an enemy fighter plane in the same sector. It was seen crashing in flames in the Baneh area inside Iran.

Our fighter planes and helicopters today carried out 159 combat missions. All our aircraft returned safely to base, thanks be to God.

3. Yesterday and today fresh groups of Iranian military men and civilians, fleeing the hell of the clique of evil and terrorism in Iran, sought refuge with our forward units in the northern sector of the battlefield. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

4. Our forward units opened fire on a group of enemy troops opposite our positions east of Basra, killing eight and wounding others.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 23 July 1983

**Saddam Inspects Northern Sector**

*JN231654 Baghdad INA in English 1650 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[Text] Baghdad, July 23, INA — President Saddam Husayn returned to Baghdad this evening after inspecting Iraqi troops in the northern sector of the front. President Husayn was accompanied by Gen. 'Adnan Khayrallah, Iraqi defence minister.

The president was received on his arrival to the northern sector by Army Chief of Staff Gen. 'Abd al-Jabbar Shanshal and the commander of the First Iraqi Army Crops, and senior Army officers.

**Spokesman on Iranian Losses**

*JN240740 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0700 GMT 24 Jul 83*

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Ye shall indeed taste of the grievous penalty. [Koranic verse]

In all the fierce battles waged by our great Army against the spiteful Iranian regime's forces, Iraqi swords and brains have been firmer, stronger, and more capable. They have been able to render enemy adventures and aggressions miserable and frustrated. Today, the soldiers of Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah are waging a sacred, honorable battle with the vicious enemy in defense of Iraq's soil, mountains, and plains. They are confronting the suspect Khomeynis who are trying to cross the international border in the northern sector of the front.

Yesterday's battles resulted in very heavy losses for the enemy in men and equipment. Those which were counted in front of only one of our forward formations amounted to 800 dead, many more wounded, and a great quantity of weapons and various equipment destroyed. These losses are in addition to those reported in the Armed Forces General Command Communique No 1,161 issued yesterday. It has been ascertained that the following enemy regiments have been destroyed:

The 164th and 173d Regiments of the 1st Brigade of the 64th Infantry Division.

The 153d Regiment of the 2d Brigade of the 77th Infantry Division.

The 105th Mechanized Regiment of the 2d Brigade of the 92d Armored Division.

Two regiments from the 23d Division of the special forces.

A great number of Khomeyni guards and agent traitors were also killed.

Thus, our brave Armed Forces will remain a strong bastion in the face of Khomeyni's agressive ambitions and a sword in the face of the suspect enemy attempts and reckless adventures. The vehemence of the glorious Iraqis will remain great and their banners raised aloft. The banners of the enemy and those of the traitors of the homeland from among the agents and hirelings will remain stained with ignominy, shame, and defeat.

[Dated] 24 July 1983

**Communique No 1,162**

*JN241712 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1625 GMT 24 Jul 83*

[Communique No 1,162 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 24 July 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Every time that the suspect and rancorous Khomeyniite regime tries its bad luck by thrusting forward its defeated forces to attack the pure soil of Iraq, it finds that the sons of our lofty people and our valiant Army are staunch knights, who with their hearts, minds, and consciences, are committed to the defense of the sovereignty of the homeland, the people's dignity, and the principles of the revolution and inflict more losses on the covetous enemy. The results of the activities yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Our valiant forces are still engaged in fierce battles with the enemy units in which our forces are using all types of weapons. Our valiant units succeeded in wiping out and destroying enemy offensives in the Hajj 'Umran area in the northern sector of the battlefield and inflicted heavy losses in life, equipment, and military hardware of various types. Our valiant units also carried out successful offensives against enemy units in the same sector and inflicted heavy losses in life and equipment. Those which were counted in front of only one of our forward units amounted to more than 800 killed, a large number of wounded, many prisoners, and large quantities of weapons and military hardware of various types destroyed.

2. For the 5th consecutive day, our daring aircraft and helicopter formations continue their valiant epics and strong raids against enemy units and positions opposite our forward units' positions in the northern sector of the battlefield and against enemy troop concentrations and camps deep inside Iranian territory. Our valiant eagles concentrated their strong blows and effective raids against enemy units and troop concentrations opposite our forward units' positions in the area of Hajj 'Umran, scoring direct hits. Our aircraft imposed their complete control over the battle in the skies. Their raids were successful in view of their excellent coordination with our ground forces, their courageous confrontation of the aggressor Iranian forces, and the excellent support they provided to our units in their strong offensives against enemy positions and units. The eagles of our aircraft and the knights of our helicopters poured their fire on the enemy units and equipment and transformed enemy positions, weapons, equipment, and military hardware into metal dumps, which were swallwed up by flames from every side. As a result, fear and confusion prevailed among enemy ranks. Our aircraft carried out a total of 93 combat missions, and our helicopters carried out a total of 180 combat missions. All our aircraft and helicopters returned safely to base, praise be to God.

3. An enemy troop concentration was sighted opposite one of our forward units' positions in the central sector of the battlefield. Our units struck it with all types of weapons, killing seven and destroying one infantry position, one shelter, and one observation post.

4. At dawn today one of our combat patrols attacked a concentration of enemy troops opposite one of forward units' positions in the east Basra area, killing three and wounding many. The enemy also sustained one killed and the destruction of one infantry position in another part of the same area.

5. The Khomeyniite clique, which is deeply engrossed in rancor and crime, this afternoon shelled Qal'at Dizzah and its suburbs. One girl was martyred and six civilians were wounded.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 24 July 1983

**Spokesman Denies Aircraft Downed**

*JN241954 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1945 GMT 24 Jul 83*

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Jul (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman this evening refuted Iranian claims on the downing of two Iraqi aircraft in the northern sector of the battlefield. In a statement to INA, the military spokesman said that the Iraqi aircraft and helicopters impose their complete control over the skies of the current battles in that sector and that they inflicted very heavy losses on the Iranian enemy. The spokesman confirmed that all the Iraqi aircraft, which had carried out successful raids against Iranian units, returned safely to base.

## Press, Radio Comment on Hajj 'Umran Offensive

**Baghdad Exhortation**

*JN231613 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[Unscheduled commentary]

[Text] It is certain that the rotten and rusty heads in Tehran have not learned from the previous lessons in the area east of Basra, Mandali, Maysan, At-Tib, and Faqih. They organized their remnants and tried their luck in a new battle in the northern sector. The heroes of the I Army Corps, who inflicted a bitter defeat on the enemy on the mountain of hero Saddam (Lazim), are today making the enemy taste agony in Hajj 'Umran after the Khomeyniite clique dared to send its forces inside our border area in Hajj 'Umran.

The hard blows to the criminal enemy will not stop until the attacking force is buried and the enemy remnants crushed. Iraq

practices what it preaches. Iraq said that any force the enemy sends across our international border at any sector will be completely wiped out and none will return to tell rotten Khomeyni what happened. The gallant heroes of the I Army Corps, soldiers of the cavalier of cavaliers, Saddam Husayn, and the sons of our devoted Kurdish people are today fiercely fighting the attacking Khomeyni forces, scattering and burying them. None of them will escape our blows except those who give themselves up to our forces. This is our trust in you, grandsons of Salah ad-Din al-Ayyubi, both Arabs and Kurds. This is Saddam Husayn's trust in you, as well as the trust of Iraq and our great ancestors and their brave grandsons who are unsurpassable and who never accepted injustice. They draw their swords against the aggressor, destroying his ugly face. This is the Iraqis' trust in you, heroes of the I Army Corps, which drinks of the waters of the Tigris and Euphrates and loves the pure air of Iraq, its generous water, and bountiful soil.

Strike, cavaliers, let your new epic in Hajj 'Umran be a hard and bitter lesson to the enemy so it can be added to the glories of our great Army, the maker of power, the defender of honor, and the protector of our homeland. Strike, cavaliers of the I Army Corps, and crush the heads of those dwarfs, whose backs we broke east of Basra, east of Mandali, Maysan, Ash-Shib, Faqih, and At-Tib. Kill what is left of them — of those whom the criminal of the age, Khomeyni, sent for a new desperate adventure in Hajj 'Umran. Be blessed you gallant heroes: blessed be your steel arms; blessed be your [word indistinct] against the tyrants; and blessed be the immortal battle by which you ward off evil from our beloved north so that no aggressor can desecrate it and no invader can disturb its pure water.

**Iran Cooperating With Agents**

*JN240940 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0615 GMT 24 Jul 83*

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 24 Jul (INA) — The newspaper *Ath-Thawrah* today says that the Iraqis are now stronger and more capable than ever before to defeat the mean Iranian enemy, make it taste bitter humiliation, and force it to pay the high cost of its evil, aggressive intentions and mad, expansionist designs.

The paper says: This time the enemy is trying to cross the international border in the Hajj 'Umran area in the northern sector. As in the past attempts, the enemy will be faced with an impregnable Iraqi fortress which the expansionist enemy and its hirelings will never penetrate. The sons of Iraq, the sons of Salah ad-Din al-Ayyubi from among the Arabs and the Kurds, are confronting the unjust enemy and are heroically fighting its forces, showing their strong faith and their firm determination to defend the soil of the homeland and preserve the achievements and great gains of the revolution, and their defense of Iraq's sovereignty, dignity, and national honor.

The paper adds: This time, the defeated Iranian enemy is wagering on a handful of saboteurs and petty agents from those who betrayed the nation and placed themselves in the service of Iraq's enemies in an attempt to realize what they could not realize in the battles east of Basra, east of Maysan, east of Mandali, Ash-Shib, At-Tib, and Faqih. The wagering of the enemy will meet with abject failure.

Concluding its comment, the paper affirms that the daring sons of Salah ad-Din al-Ayyubi, who have united hearts, hands, and minds, and who are waging the battle in defense of the proud soil of Iraq, are militarily and morally more capable than ever before to defeat the mean enemy and realize clear victory over it.

**Further ATH-THAWRAH Comment**

*JN250904 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0645 GMT 25 Jul 83*

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 25 Jul (INA) — The newspaper *Ath-Thawrah*, organ of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, has stressed that the glorious Iraqis, who have been the stronger and the more capable of wresting victory over the last 3 years of war, are capable of crushing, annihilating, and burying the new Khomeyniite aggression.

In an editorial headlined "The Iraqi Capability Is Confirmed in Hajj 'Umran," the paper says: The destiny of the invaders in the Hajj 'Umran area will be the same as that of the previous invaders who attacked east of Basra, Mandali, and Maysan. It will be certain destruction and annihilation.

It adds: If the ignorant Iranian enemy imagines that there is a difference between one sector and another or between one Iraqi land and another and that what it could not achieve east of Basra, Mandali, and Maysan could be achieved in the Hajj 'Umran area, the gallant Iraqis, the sons of Salah ad-Din al-Ayyubi, who are full of determination, capability, and faith in their holy and just battle, have proved that the enemy is mistaken in its imaganiation and delusion. They have also proved with capable and brave military action that Iraq's land is one land, that Iraqi capability is quite the same in all combat sectors, and that Khomeyni's evil dreams to storm Iraq's territory and humiliate the Iraqi people cannot be fulfilled whether Basra, Maysan, or the Hajj 'Umran area is the target.

The paper says: If one aspect of the Iranian enemy offensive against the Hajj 'Umran area, in cooperation with the an agent clique which betrayed the homeland's soil, exposes the racist Iranian rulers' grudge against the firmly established autonomy experience in Iraq, which spread stability and prosperity in our beloved north, the repulsion and defeat of this offensive embody our decisive military superiority over the enemy, our people's strong fighting will, our strong and comprehensive national unity, the Iraqi people's profound affiliation to their homeland, revolution, leader, and these people's high preparedness to sacrifice for the sake of protecting the revolution's accomplishments and historic gains, headed by autonomy and comprehensive national unity.

*Ath-Thawrah* continues: The Iranian regime, which has disclosed its racist and fascist nature toward the Iranian peoples' legitimate national rights and aspirations, which is launching a savage war of annihilation against the Iranian Kurds, and which led Iran toward fragmentation and destruction, cannot stand seeing a strong, united, and prosperous Iraq, or a deeply rooted autonomy experiment in Iraq. Therefore, it resorted to a handful of traitors and agents whose connections with the Zionist and imperialist quarters have been exposed. It did so in an attempt to

undermine Iraq's national sovereignty and hamper its march toward development, progress, and construction.

Concluding, the paper says: The patriotism of the Iraqis, both Arabs and Kurds, which has been clearly manifested in the last 3 years' battles, in addition to the Iraqis' strong will, unique valor in defending beloved Iraq, and the developed armament and technical capabilities provided to them by their valiant national leadership are all outstanding and tangible facts that will secure the protection of great Iraq and destroy the dreams of the charlatans, who aim at occupying and fragmenting Iraq and humiliating its people. The Iraqis are now fighting, scoring victories, foiling the desperate Iranian regime's wagers, and killing its petty agents of Zionism and imperialism.

### President Sends Reply Cable to Al-Qadhdhafi

*JN230854 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0730 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Jul (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has sent the following cable to the president of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah:

Brother President of the Libyan Jamahiriyah: We received your cable on the glorious July revolution anniversary. On this occasion, we would like to reassure you that the Iraqi people's will shall always triumph. It has wiped out all the symbols of tyranny, treason, and deviation, repulsed all the waves of rancor and ignorance, and safeguarded the honor of Iraq and the Arab nation.

While being proud of the bountiful offerings of the glorious 17 July revolution, which made Iraq a great militant symbol that reviewed one of the nation's most glorious eras of its radiant history, the great Iraqi people feel pain and sorrow because parts of our Arab homeland are still under the control of the deviationists and the treacherous, who have harmed the nation's aspirations and sought to tarnish its honor by supporting the foreign aggressors and coveters who harbor hatred for all that is Arab.

[Signed] Your brother, Saddam Husayn

### Romanian Deputy Premier Arrives on Visit 22 July

*JN221950 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1902 GMT 22 Jul 83*

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Jul (Ina) — Ion Nicolae, Romanian deputy prime minister, arrived here tonight heading a delegation on an official visit to Iraq. Nicolae said that his visit aims at furthering bilateral relations in the economic, industrial, and commercial fields. He added that during his visit he will resume the talks he held with the Iraqi delegation during the meeting of the Iraqi-Romanian joint committee held in Bucharest last April.

### Confers With Ramadan

*JN241906 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1750 GMT 24 Jul 83*

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Jul (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, met here today with Ion Nicolae, Romanian deputy prime minister. The Iraqi official stated that the visit of Ion Nicolae and his accompanying delegation to Iraq reiterates Romania's desire to develop its relations with Iraq in order to serve the interests of the two friendly people. He stressed that Iraqi development projects continue to be implemented despite the circumstances of the war and thanks to the Iraqis' determination to proceed with development and construction and to foil the imperialist Khomeyniite conspiracy, which aims at obstructing this course.

Ion Nicolae extended an invitation to Ramadan to visit Bucharest to pursue the discussion on ways for promoting bilateral relations. He reiterated the Romanian companies' readiness to participate in the implementation of several Iraqi development projects.

During the meeting, the two sides discussed bilateral relations, economic and trade cooperation, and the positive results achieved by the Iraqi-Romanian joint committee, and the ways of promoting these relations in conformity with the desire of the Iraqi and Romanian leaders and in service of the two countries' joint interests.

### Meets With Trade Minister

*JN231220 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1215 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Jul (INA) — Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, met here today with Ion Nicolae, Romanian deputy prime minister, and his accompanying delegation.

The two sides held a comprehensive review of bilateral economic relations and trade exchange within the framework of the joint minutes of the Iraqi-Romanian joint committee meeting held in Bucharest last April. They also exchanged views on the implementation by Romanian firms of Iraqi development projects.

**AR-RA'Y Discusses Habib Resignation, U.S. Policy**
*JN230852 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Two Faces of a Coin," *Ar-Ra'y* says: It is not important for Philip Habib to resign as the U.S. President's Middle East envoy and to be replaced by Robert McFarlane, assistant U.S. state security adviser, as long as the U.S. policy in the region remains the same. This policy is dictated by the U.S.-Israeli document of understanding which openly and unembarassingly favors Israel.

It seems that this change, which was announced by President Reagan himself, has the following aims: first, to reactivate an open and intensive U.S. role toward Syria; second, to find a justification, which Syria may use to explain this development. This justification is that Habib was personally unacceptable to Syrian officials and thus represented an obstacle hampering the Syrian-U.S. dialogue. Consequently, the removal of Habib is a logical justification for resuming and reinforcing that dialogue. Third, to make the change appear in the future as a U.S. concession to appease the Arabs which in return deserves a suitable Arab concession.

*Ar-Ra'y* adds: Thus, it is not unlikely that the flirtation between the U.S. Administration and Syrian officials will intensify following the replacement of Habib with McFarlane. However, no one can predict now the chapters of the scenario resulting from this flirtation. Despite that, there is no doubt that the two men are like the two faces of a coin because they both implement the same policy. It is wrong and even dangerous to exaggerate this change as a Syrian or Arab triumph or some indication of a change in the U.S. position on the region.

**Official Cited on Annexation of West Bank**
*JN250754 Amman Ad-Dustur in Arabic 25 Jul 83 pp 1,25*

[Text] Amman — Shawkat Mahmud, under secretary of the Occupied Land Affairs Ministry, has warned against the conspiracy which is aimed at annexing the West Bank through the application of Israeli law, the evacuation of camps, and the continuation of the settlement policy.

In a statement to *Ad-Dustur*, Mahmud pointed out that the Israeli occupation authorities have so far established 143 settlements and confiscated a total of 1 and 1/2 million dunums. He said that the Israeli occupation authorities plan to establish 25 new settlements in addition to the existing ones in order to accommodate 100,000 settlers.

Mahmud also described the frequent Zionist attacks on the Arab citizens as part of the annexation conspiracy. He said that Israeli voices came out calling for the application of Israeli law on the West Bank to protect the Arabs. He said that this is a word of truth which is intended to be turned into falsehood so as to implement the conspiracy of annexation.

**AR-RA'Y: Camp Representatives Praise Husayn Stand**
*JN250912 Amman Ar-Ra'y in Arabic 25 Jul 83 pp 1, 21*

[Dispatch by Ahmad Salamah]

[Text] A number of the representatives of the refugee camps have addressed a cable to His Majesty King Husayn in which they expressed their thanks and appreciation for his majesty's firm and pan-Arab stand on the PLO and his concern for independent Palestinian decisionmaking. They also praised his majesty's sincere efforts to stop the clashes in Al-Biqa'.

The representatives of the camps also sent cables to Arab kings and presidents, in which they appealed to them to work seriously to end Libyan-Syrian interference in Palestinian affairs.

In an exclusive statement to *Ar-Ra'y* yesterday, a number of the camps representatives denounced Libyan-Syrian interference in Palestinian affairs and these two regimes' attempts to contain theindependent Palestinian decisionmaking. They said that the creation of the split [within Fatah] was a reaction to Palestinian-Jordanian rapprochement and an attempt to cover the shortcomings of the Arab regimes that withdrew from the Lebanese battle last year despite the fact that these regimes possess armies in the battlefield.

The representatives of the camps expressed their total support for PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's leadership. They said that the PLO's legitimate leadership is the one that represents our people. They also pointed out that the timing of the split coincided with the fierce Zionist onslaught against our kinfolk in the occupied territory, especially after the enemy authorities announced that Hebron was a closed city.

The representatives appealed to the dissident group to direct their rifles against the Zionist enemy, which observes the moves of the fedayeen a few steps from their positions, especially since the Fatah leadership has committed itself to continuing the democratic dialogue through legitimate Palestinian institutions and avoiding the resort to arms, because this contradicts the objectives of the Palestinian struggle.

The representatives of the camps recalled the experience of the 1936 revolution and the causes that led to the collapse of its leadership. They described Syrian-Libyan interference as a new attempt similar to that which led to the failure of the 1936 revolution.

At the end of their statement, the representatives of the camps stressed their stand calling for Arab solidarity and respect for independent Palestinian decisionmaking in order to achieve the Palestinian Arab people's demands and to attain their legitimate rights.

## Reportage on President's Washington Visit

### Delegation Activities

*NC231005 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[Dispatch from Ministry of Information mission accompanying President Amin al-Jumayyil and his delegation in Washington — recorded]

[Excerpts] The Information Ministry mission accompanying the Lebanese presidential delegation on its visit to the United States greets you from Washington. The Lebanese presidential delegation will conclude its official visit to Washington today. This afternoon, President Amin al-Jumayyil, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, and the delegation accompanying them will leave for Houston, Texas, the second stop in the presidential trip.

The delegation's last activity before leaving Washington will be at 1100 Washington time, 1700 Beirut time, when President al-Jumayyil will deliver a speech in the Convention Centerin Washington to a multitude of Americans of Lebanese origin who have come from various parts of the United States to greet the president, the prime minister, and their companions.

Yesterday's activities culminated in the Lebanese-U.S. summit meeting, after which Reagan emphasized continued U.S. support for Lebanon.

### Al-Jumayyil Meets Reagan

*JN221833 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1710 GMT 22 Jul 83*

[Telephone dispatch by Radio Monte Carlo's Washington correspondent George Bashir — live]

[Text] The U.S.-Lebanese summit is being held in the White House between Presidents Reagan and Al-Jumayyil. During the meeting, which began 45 minutes ago and was joined by Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and Foreign Minister Elie Salim, there was enthusiasm from the U.S. side. From the Lebanese side, there was wariness as reports about the indiscriminate shelling of Beirut and its suburbs by artillery and rockets from areas occupied by Israelis and Syrians reached the talks. Before arriving at the White House, Al-Jumayyil held a meeting with Al-Wazzan and discussed with him the deteriorating security situation in Beirut and its suburbs in light of information received from the Lebanese capital. They agreed on a plan of action to face the situation which, according to Lebanese sources, is meant to embarrass the government, strike at its unity, and subject it to terrorist threats. It was agreed to raise the issue again with the U.S. side in the hope that it can influence the Syrian and Israeli sides.

During the meeting between the two presidents — which should end in about 2 hours, because a working lunch will follow it — the situation in Lebanon and U.S. commitments toward Lebanon will be discussed. Both sides will also discuss the need to implement the U.S. commitments with regard to stopping the foreign armed intervention in Lebanon, withdrawing the foreign armies from Lebanon, restoring Lebanon's full sovereignty, and halting foreign interference in its internal affairs. In its present state, Lebanon cannot face a war of attrition that will exhaust its resources and also contend with a plot meant to divide it, harm its national unity, and paralyze what remains of its resources.

After the White House meeting, the Lebanese side will hold a meeting to evaluate the situation and decide on the necessary measures in all areas of concern. As a senior offical told me, these measures will be important.

Today, the Lebanese president, the prime minister, the foreign minister, and a military delegation visited the Pentagon. The two sides held talks on the Lebanese siuation and reviewed steps taken so far to rebuild the Lebanese Army. I have learned that the Lebanese side raised the question of security deterioration in Lebanon, especially since the weapons that shell the inhabited aeas in greater Beirut are Soviet weapons situated in areas under Syrian control and U.S. weapons situated in areas under Israeli military control.

Al-Jumayyil's visit to Washington continues. Tonight, he will make a speech in the Convention Center in Washington to be attended by thousands of members of the Lebanese community. There is no indication that there is any change in the schedule of the visit of Al-Jumayyil and his delegation.

### Al-Jumayyil, Druze Delegation Meet

*NC231047 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil has received a delegation representing the American Druze Association led by Association Chairman Sami Mir'i and consisting of Dr Nadim al-Qasim, Nadim Abu Sa'id, Samiyah Fayyad, and Kathy Jabir. The association delegation reviewed with President al-Jumayyil the general situation in Lebanon, particularly the situation in the mountain area. Dr Nadim al-Qasim told the Information Ministry mission:

[Begin recording] Our meeting with his excellency the president was in our capacity as a delegation representing the American Druze Association. We discussed with his excellency the president the situation in Lebanon in recent years and at present. We presented to his excellency some proposals which, if implemented, we as American Druze who have strong ties with Lebanon, particularly with the Druze community, believe will certainly be beneficial to Lebanon as a whole. It has pleased us tremendously to know that his excellency the president supports all our proposals and approves of everything we presented to him in our memorandum. He personally told us this. It has also been a pleasure to get acquainted with his excellency and to learn that he, as he has emphasized to us, is the president of Lebanon and is working in the interest of all the Lebanese and that his plan for the future of Lebanon, as he explained it to us, is the right one.

[Unidentified member of the Information Ministry mission] Mr Nadim, what is your stand on the deployment of the Lebanese Army in the Ash-Shuf area, especially if the Israeli forces withdraw partially?

[Nadim al-Qasim] We believe that the Lebanese Army is the national army, and all of its powers must be restored to it to maintain security, peace, and tranquillity throughout homeland. There are some questions and fears expressed with regard to the Lebanese Army's deployment in the area before certain political solutions are achieved. His excellency the president emphasized to us that he understands this situation adequately and that he will do everything in his power, as the president of Lebanon, to affirm to the inhabitants of the mountain and Ash-Shuf that the Lebaense Army is the army of everybody and not an extension of any faction.

[Indistinct question]

[Nadim al-Qasim] The American Druze Association believes that partial withdrawal of the occupation Israeli forces could lead to a permanent partition of Lebanon whereby the Israelis will occupy part of the south and the Syrians, part of the east and the north. Therefore, our stand is one of support for his excellency's stand — that withdrawal must be complete in agreed stages. [end recording]

**Al-Jumayyil Speech to Expatriates**

*NC231752 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1523 GMT 23 Jul 83*.

[Speech by President Amin al-Jumayyil at a meeting with Lebanese expatriates at the Washington D.C. Convention Center; in English —live]

[Excerpts] Dear friends, we have already progressed a fair way along this difficult road to national salvation. Truly, our position today should be regarded as a substantial achievement which we could hardly hope to have brought about had it not been for the solidarity of the Lebanese people and their determination to independently take the decision to save and defend this country — the land and its people. In this connection, I want to express on behalf of the people of Lebanon our profound gratitude to President Ronald Reagan [applause] for his [word indistinct] contribution to the cause of peace and understanding between nations — a contribution tangibly expressed in decided effort of President Reagan himself on behalf of Lebanon. Our deep gratitude is also due to every American citizen who has granted us his assistance, [applause] whether he be a government official, a member of the Marine Corps, or a private citizen [applause] who, inspired by his country's mission to defend and promote democracy and freedom, has arisen to assist the Lebanon we hope to rebuild.

We must not forget also those in Beirut in the American Embassy [who] gave their lives with valor and dignity in the cause of freedom and democracy. [applause] Their memory shall be indelibly recorded in the annals of the country in letters of gold. [applause] The future generations of a free Lebanon shall [word indistinct] with gratitude to their sacrifice and their name shall never be forgotten. [applause]

Much has been written and said about peace in our region. But the fact is that it cannot be achieved without a restored sovereign, free, and independent Lebanon. [applause] Likewise, no American initiative can succeed without America being fully aware of Lebanon's unique, distinctive role in the history of the region and staunchly committed to Lebanon's cause. [applause] We may even go so far as to say that the future of peace in the area and the credibility of America and her stature in the world will in the final analysis depend upon the success of the American commitment to Lebanon and upon the success of the United States in assisting Lebanon to effect the complete withdrawal of foreign troops from our soil. [applause]

Dear friends, the Lebanese people have irrevocably pledged themselves to liberate and unite their land and people. This is a priority which overrides all others. The goal of the Lebanese Government and Lebanese people is first and foremost to purge the land of all and any non-Lebanese military presence in the country. [applause] Thereafter, we will be in a position to restore the authority of the state in areas paralyzed by foreign occupation and recover our sovereignty and independence throughout our beloved country. [applause]

This, dear friends, must be the basic demand of every true Lebanese, a demand over which he can accept no compromise [words indistinct]. Any delay in achieving this goal is in effect infringement of our sovereignty and independence and by extension a violation of the sanctity of the country and its territory. Neither the people nor the Government of Lebanon will know a moment of tranquility or peace of mind, nor shall we cease from [word indistinct] the world until we succeed in accomplishing the country's highest hope and noblest aspiration.

I assure you, the heroic people of Lebanon and I assure you all that Lebanon shall triumph, her land liberated, and her independence and sovereignty safeguarded and preserved intact. [applause] Vague promises no longer console us. Threats and warnings and bombings no longer strike terror in our hearts. [applause] We have always relied on our own strength and our own will to survive and we have put our trust in Almighty God. [applause] After a long period of pain and tragic suffering, alone and friendless, we now observe at long last that the conscience of our friends has awakened and that they have arisen to vindicate our rights. [applause] [Word indistinct] may we now hope that at last the dawn of a greater day is breaking upon our people and our nation. [applause]

[Al-Jumayyil starts speaking in Arabic] Dear ones [applause], perhaps some of you are awaiting a few words in our Lebanese language. [applause] I would like to assure you; I would like to assure each one of you; I would like to assure the old and the young [applause]; I would like to assure you that Lebanon will remain. I would like to assure you that Lebanon is eternal.

Yesterday they tried to kill its people. Today they try to destroy the land so that nothing will remain. However, one thing remains that they will not be able to break; it is the dignity of the Lebanese people and their determination to triumph. [prolonged applause]

Neither the bombs that come from the north nor the bombs that come from the south terrify us. Those who have come from the north and those who have come from the south probably have not read history. If they had read history, they would know that Lebanon is a steadfast bastion and that its land is a quagmire

that will become a graveyard for the invaders. [prolonged applause]

Perhaps some have been misled and have thought that because the Lebanese people's territory is small, because their number is few, and because they are not properly armed, they can vent their anger on Lebanon. Because they can overpower no one else except Lebanon and perhaps because they are cowards before their real enemies, they have turned their attention on Lebanon to compensate for what they have not been able to do to their real enemies. [prolonged applause]

However, [words indistinct] Lebanon is not measured by kilometers or by the number of its people. Lebanon is measured by the ambition of its people — the ambition of all the Lebanese people, old and young — who are prepared to make sacrifices every day and die so that Lebanon will remain the homeland of dignity and pride. [prolonged applause]

**Al-Wazzan Holds News Conference**

*NC231140 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[News Conference given by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan at Vista International Hotel in Washington, D.C. on 22 July; questioners not identified — recorded]

[Excerpts] The talks held today, yesterday, and the day before with Congress, the State Department officials, the vice president, with the Pentagon today, and with His Excellency President Reagan, have given us a clear picture. This picture is full of positive aspects to which we have been looking forward. Today, these positive aspects, represented in what we have heard and the frank stand that have been affirmed to us, are facts.

When we came to Washington we did not think that our problems could be solved by pressing a button or that everything could be solved overnight. The indications and stands, however, give rise to hope. We held talks on the political level concerning the Arab-Israeli conflict and its repercussions on the Lebanese situation. We also discussed the basic stand known to the world — that is, the Lebanese rejection of a partial Israeli withdrawal under any settlement. We emphasized this stand in our meetings and expounded on all the reasons this stand should be adopted as well as the dangers to Lebanon if this partial withdrawal is not within the framework of a specific timetable. Certainly, the discussions of these issues were clear; they received full U.S. attention, and even deep understanding of our right reasons.

The discussions also dealt with the military aspects. As you know, Lebanon is quickly rebuilding its Army in a way of which we are proud. The stage that the Lebanese Army has reached regarding its numbers and qualifications has exceeded the program drawn up for it. The U.S. side, which is following the Army's progress, appreciated this step. It is concerned with this development for several reasons. The most important reasons are the fact that the United States provides our Army with various types of weapons and constitutes one source of arming and training the Lebanese Army. We made certain demands regarding this issue, and met with all facilities. We will see the results shortly.

On the economic level, we discussed several issues. These were left to the competent officials to tackle it separately. It remains to say that the political aspect of supporting Lebanon, received primary concern. We discussed new ideas, focused our attention, and adopted some of the ideas. This resulted in forming a new U.S. working team that was entrusted by President Reagan, as he announced today, with following up these ideas in order to crystallize and implement them in keeping with Lebanon's interests.

[Question indistinct]

[Al-Wazzan] The present situation in Lebanon is part of the general situation. The current shelling has been a new means to which the Lebanese side has adhered in order to illustrate the importance of enabling the Lebanese Army to reassume its responsibility, and to show the importance of ensuring the departure of all non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon.

[Question] Your Excellency Mr Prime Minister, after last night's discussions, (?U.S. Ambassador Dillon) told us that there is a change of emphasis [last three words in English] on the subjects that were discussed and that will be discussed concerning what will happen henceforth in the [words indistinct] Can you tell us whether this change of emphasis will be made concerning the issues of the national accord, the partial withdrawal, or any other subject?

[Al-Wazzan] The word change is a very broad one which, I hope, will not be taken literally. I have said that there are some new ideas. New ideas do not signify a change of stand. However, they might mean a change in tactics, means, or methods of tackling issues. Perhaps the new thing and the declared change is the appointment of a new team. This is part of the change, if you insist on using this word.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, will the emphasis put on the national accord formula precede the Israeli withdrawal, if a (?total) Israeli withdrawal takes place under the Lebanese plan?

[Al-Wazzan] Concerning the national accord, we must distinguish between a comprehensive national accord and accord in an area. I believe that the general national accord exists through the unity of the people and through the unity of the government. However, this does not mean that we take a rigid stand on the ideas that should be presented in order to strengthen this national accord through a comprehensive reform, or on the modernization of a basis for a comprehensive reform in all areas. This is one thing, while accord in an area — that is now the scene of internecine fighting or other things — is something else. We are also dedicated to accord in every area. We want the fighting to stop, and we want all the people to be reassured that the presence of the Lebanese Army, of the Lebanese authority, and of the Internal Security Forces safeguards this original accord that exists among the population.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, will the new U.S. working team begin working at the point where Ambassador Habib stopped, or will it go back to square one?

[Al-Wazzan] Also, if you listened closely to what I said about

new ideas having crystallized, then it is imperative for work to begin with these ideas and there will be no going back to square one. A great achievement has been made since the U.S. side began moving in Lebanon. Can we forget what Habib achieved in Beirut last year, and what he continued doing? Therefore, can we go back to square one while we are now at an advanced phase?

[Question] [Words indistinct] all on only diplomatic means?

[Al-Wazzan] Well, we have been using diplomatic means to date.

[Question] To date?

[Al-Wazzan] To date Lebanon is using diplomatic means.

[Question] No, what we want to understand now is this: The Americans want to move [words indistinct] But one of (?condensing) [words indistinct] Syria, what pressure can we put on Syria? [preceding sentence in English] Is there any pressure, any pressure on Syria, certainly?

[Al-Wazzan] I do not want to speak of pressure. This word is excluded from diplomatic parlance. I have said that we are pursuing a diplomatic course. We want to reach an understanding, because Syria is still a force in the Arab-Israeli conflict. This conflict has not ended. Ruination and destruction have befallen us and still befall us in Lebanon. This ruination supposedly should have made us self-centered. But despite this ruination, we are conscientious and patriotic enough to be selfless and to even think of everything that has to do with the area. This is because we are also interested in the future of the area — and this future is part of our future. On this premise, we understand some aspects of the Syrian stand that still takes into account the issue of the Golan, the issue of the West Bank, the issue of Palestine, and the issue of the Palestinian people.

If we are farsighted, it is impossible for us to disregard these aspects that affect the Syrian stand. From this perspective, we want to reach an understanding with sisterly Syria on what would end the Israeli occupation of our territory, and on what would make us in Lebanon more capable of again proving ourselves and of recovering our strength so that we will again play our role, whether in issues concerning our Lebanese people or in our great causes. We consider the Palestinian issue to be a part of these issues to which we are still devoting a great deal of our interests.

[Question] Your Excellency the Prime Minister, do you approve of what his excellency the president said yesterday to the effect that the Syrian terrorism that reaches out for Lebanon will be returned to Damascus, or what are the present priorities of the coming phase? Does the specification of priorities mean the tackling of...

[Al-Wazzan, interrupting] Did he say the Syrian terrorism will be returned to Damascus?

[Question] (?Yesterday. Yes, he said it, yesterday.)

[Al-Wazzan] It is to be regretted that I do not understand English. However, as far as I know, I do not believe that the president intended or thought that such words should be construed in the way they have reached you or others. But I know that the intention is to say that should what is happening in our country, in Lebanon, continue to destroy us, it will destroy the whole area. If Lebanon collapses, then rest assured that successive collapses will occur in the whole area. This area is like a massive wall. If a stone from the lower part of this wall falls, then it will be difficult for the wall to continue to stand. This is what I believe I have understood from the president's words.

[Question] Has the Lebanese side been informed as to when the new [U.S. presidential] envoy will visit Beirut?

[Al-Wazzan] I believe that I answered this question when I said that the U.S. side has asked for some time — not a long time — to crystallize the ideas, and then it will come to Beirut. I hope that this will take place at the end of next week.

[Question] Syria insists on aborting the treaty. It is still saying that it will not withdraw as long as the treaty exists. How can...

[Al-Wazzan interrrupting] First of all, I take this opportunity in front of the journalists to say that Lebanon has not concluded a treaty. Lebanon has concluded an agreement for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces. We are not concerned with a treaty. I would like this to be understood. If you wish to find the difference between the meaning of "accord," a "convention," or a "treaty," you only have to refer to the principles of international law to know the difference. Therefore, we...

[Question, interrupting] The agreement for the withdrawal of the forces is opposed by Syria, which says that it will not give up its opposition nor will it withdraw before the agreement is aborted. This is...

[Al-Wazzan interrupting] The abortion of the agreement. The agreement has not yet taken its final course for implementation. We are not now talking about either aborting or upholding [the agreement]. We are talking about the withdrawal of the Israeli forces. We welcome and thank in advance whoever can help us to achieve this and can present to us a way to achieve it. I am one who wishes this agreement had never existed. However, in view of my responsibility, I found this agreement to be the means that is available at present to ensure withdrawal. If through all our contacts we can find another way to ensure the withdrawal of all the forces, we will not hesitate to accept it. We are not in love with agreements; we seek withdrawal, the liberation of our territory from Israeli occupation, and the restoration of Lebanese sovereignty over every inch of our territory.

### Junblatt Announces Formation of 'Loyalty Front'

*NC231033 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[Text] Walid Junblatt held a press conference at Palmyra Hotel in Ba'labakk this morning during which he announced the formation of a new front called the Loyalty Front [jabhat al-ikhlas]. Attending the conference were In'am Ra'd, for the Syrian Social Nationalist Party; Suhayl Hamadah, for the Arab Democratic Party; and 'Asim Qansu, for the Syrian Ba'th Party.

At 1130 the conferees left Ba'labakk for Ihdin to meet with [former] President Sulayman Franjiyah to brief him on the details of the press conference. They will later leave for Tripoli to meet with [former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami for the same purpose.

**National Salvation Front Formed**

*JN231332 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1300 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[Text] In a press conference held in the city of Ba'labakk, located in a Lebanese area controlled by the Syrian forces, Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt announced the formation of the Lebanese National Salvation Front [jabhat al-khalas al-watani al-lubani], adding that this front comprises among others former Lebanese President Sulayman Franjiyah and former Prime Minister Rashid Karami.

During the press conference, which was attended by some Lebanese opposition figures representing the Communist Party and the various other pro-Syrian and pro-Libyan organizations, Walid Junblatt said that the front's charter has been drawn up and that its political leadership will be formed from Sulayman Franjiyah, Rashid Karami, and Walid Junblatt.

It is worth noting that Franjiyah and Karami have not yet officially announced that they have joined the National Salvation Front.

**Damascus Broadcasts Charter**

*JN231725 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[Text] Tripoli — The formation of the Lebanese National Salvation Front was announced today in the Lebanese city of Tripoli. Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP], read the front's charter in the presence of Comrade 'Asim Qansuh, secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party organization in Lebanon; In'am Ra'd, leader of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party; Nadim 'Abd as-Samad, member of the Political Bureau of the Lebanese Communist Party; Hikmat 'Aziz, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Action Organization; 'Umar Harb, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Union; and Nasib al-Khatib, secretary general of the Arab Democratic Party. The following is text of the charter.

The serious events and developments following the Israeli invasion of a large part of Lebanon are moving rapidly. perhaps the most prominent and serious event that will have a great effect on the future of the homeland is the recent Israeli-Lebanese agreement, which has ushered in a new era of relations that the current leaders of the regime, the United States, and Israel are trying to establish.

This danger and historical responsibility make it incumbent upon us to clearly and effectively work for a national awakening against the challenges which have been imposed on us through domination, hegemony, and aggression. Effective confrontation means that all citizens must confront the agreement, which the current retime is trying to peddle, and thereby acknowledging the following facts:

This agreement exposes national unity to a sharp split and causes further mourning in the homeland. It is in fact a clear abandonment of the 1943 convention and the historical principle that Lebanon shall not be a base or passage for imperialism.

The unity of the military and administrative establishment has been dealt a blow by strengthening the position of Sa'd Haddad and his militias and by the security authorities' action in giving the joint committee absolute powers. The joint committee has enabled Israel to participate in running the government, while the Lebanese people have been deprived of this participation.

The constitutional oath has been violated by severing southern Lebanon, annexing it gradually [to the enemy], and conceding sovereignty and the natural resources that are abundant in the border areas.

The cancellation of every democratic process has deprived the Lebanese people of the right to express their opinion, national pride, and free political thoughts and other rights that are stipulated in the Lebanese constitution.

Opening Lebanon to Israeli individuals and funds will have adverse economic effects not only on Lebanon, but on the entire Arab world.

The Israeli-Lebanese agreement constitutes, by its actual purpose and practical provisions, an official Lebanese abandonment of Lebanon's Arab obligations. It also means that Lebanon has dissociated itself from all Arab pacts, obligations, and summit resolutions and is practically being turned into a military base for threatening security in the Arab East in general, and in Syria in particular.

These facts, which are contained in the agreement, are only the first practical steps by the leaders of the government to cede certain parts of Lebanon in order to carry out structural changes that will help the establishment of a little Lebanon, a racist state which is rejected by the Lebanese and Arabs. Such an entity will produce serious repercussions on the future unity of the region, because it will mark the beginning of actual partition.

In the face of this serious situation which has been imposed on us, and in view of our historical responsibilities, we must strive to strengthen the Zgharta meeting in its capacity as the base for factional action against the agreement and its results. We must also widen this base and its representational status to achieve a more effective national awakening.

The effective national forces must be reorganized in frameworks more consistent with the current situation resulting from the occupation and with the circumstances influencing the entire region.

Action must be taken to face the Phalange Party's hegemony and control of the government and its institutions under the U.S. umbrella.

Action must be taken to strengthen the steadfastness of the nationalsit regions that are not under occupation, and to fortify them against political, military, economic, and social dangers.

There must be political and military support for a heroic confrontation against occupation. The development and escalation of this confrontation is the gateway to the new Lebanon we want--the Lebanon in which there is democracy and equality for everyone--Lebanon, the homeland which embodies the Lebanese' aspirations for a modern state that is remote from privileges, coercion, aggression, subservience, domination, and terrorism.

**Karami Statement on Front**

*NC231657 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1530 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[Text] [Former] President Sulayman Franjiyah met this afternoon in his palace in Ihdin with [former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami and Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt in the presence of Robert Franjiyah. The discussion dealt with the developments in light of the National Salvation Front charter which Mr Junblatt announced at a press conference in Ba'labakk. After the meeting, Prime Minister Karami made the following statement:

[Begin recording] [Karami] We continued the contacts and work to crystallize the organization and charter which embody our aims and principles and which make it possible for the Lebanese who, like us, believe in the unity, sovereignty, and Arabism of Lebanon to undertake public action. Our friend Walid Junblatt worked effectively to bring this organization to life and announced its establishment today in the city of the sun, Ba'labakk. He came to us to declare the establishment of the Political Command, which comprises President Sulayman Franjiyah, Walid Junblatt, and Rashid Karami. It is, of course, open — as circumstances and need demand — to all those who want to do this work and to shoulder this responsibility.

As a Political Command, we shall continue to work, in the light of what has been agreed upon, to put the charter and the organization into practical effect by forming the specialized bodies and committees to carry out their required role of coordinating action among the various Lebanese areas to make it possible for us to confront the requirements of this historic stage, in which plotting from every side is intensifying and which demands that we be present and be able to confront all the attempts which seek to subject Lebanon to their designs and their plots.

Therefore, we are confident that what is happening in the Lebanese arena is consistent with their ambitions. Their ambition is to dominate this homeland, to impose one-party rule on it, and to involve it in the policy of alliances. We are witnessing some of the features of this policy today. One of our principles is to confront and refute everything that they plan in order to maintain the independence, democracy, and freedom of this country.

We have been noticing the aggressions that have been taking place in the mountain. The purpose of these aggressions is to bring the mountain area under their control. Therefore, we declare that the mountain battle is the battle of all of Lebanon, because it is not as some imagine or want others to imagine that it is between a Druze and a Christian. On the contrary; it is actually an extension of the general conflict between the national liberation movement, on the one hand, and the Zionization and Zionist movement on the other and an attempt to draw Lebanon to the policy of subserviency and domination, which we all reject.

We have said and we repeat that national accord is the correct approach to the creation of a new Lebanon on the basis of justice and equality. Hence, we say that what is happening in the mountain cannot lead to the security, stability, and sovereignty that we all want except after the departure of the alien forces from it.

We have noticed, in the light of President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil's visit to the United States, some indications that draw one's attention. On the one hand they threaten Damascus, while on the other they thank Damascus.

We also note that Lebanon's Arabism and interest demands the abolition of the ill-omened agreement. This is our nationalist rejectionist stance. This is also the stance of fraternal Syria. Therefore, while we are all meeting at this level, we wish to affirm that the road to national accord is the abolition of the agreement. We have no great hopes from the visit to the United States because whatever they declared is but a repetition and affirmation of what has been declared before. The only new thing at this level is that they want to raise our hopes so as to gain time and utilize it in favor of their plans. However, all these attempts are of no avail as long as the Lebanese nationalists are upholding their cooperation and solidarity to assure this homeland is Arab, sovereign, free, and independent.

[Unidentified reporter] Do you expect other Lebanese groups or factions to join the National Salvation Front?

[Karami] In light of the document and principles declared, we welcome all those who share our views and our belief and want to cooperate with us for the sake of the goals we are working for.

[Unidentified reporter] Does this mean that there is no coordination between you and other national political parties at the Lebanese arena in this respect?

[Karami] On the contrary, in Ba'labakk today all parties signed the document and bylaws, thus affirming that coordination is as we all wished for. This is what we have done and will continue to do.

[Unidentified reporter] You said earlier that the regime in Lebanon threatens Damascus on one hand and thanks it on the other. What is the regime thanking Damascus for?

[Karami] I have heard from repeated statements that in relation to us all Damascus is our brother, our twin brother, and that our interests are eternal. The regime has reiterated that it will maintain its contact to create ways and means through which they can coordinate with Syria. What I meant actually is that while President Amin al-Jumayyil has threatened Damascus, we heard the following day a clarification of his statements by the

prime minister. The clarification showed that Al-Jumayyil's statement, was a slip of the tongue and that it was not meant to mean what it implied. According to the prime minister's clarification, the president meant to say that striking Beirut and Lebanon is in fact a threat to all the Arab area. However, the thanks came from President Reagan himself when he announced Mr Dodge's release.

[Unidentified reporter] You spoke of the possibility of alliances being formed, and the situation resembles to a great extent the situation in 1958. Do you anticipate similar events?

[Karami] We do not anticipate nor do we want similar developments. However, we read daily about treaties, particularly security ones. We wanted to draw attention to this because such a policy is rejected by us and we will resist it by all means.

[Unidentified reporter] Thank you, Mr Prime Minister. [end recording]

### Salim Denounces Salvation Front

*NC240937 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 24 Jul 83*

[Text] In Washinton Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim has denounced the formation of the National Salvation Front, which Walid Junblatt announced from Ihdin and Ba'labakk yesterday. Salim described the front as dangerous.

### Sham'un Pessimistic About 'Front'

*NC241314 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 24 Jul 83*

[Text] In a statement to the Voice of Lebanon, [former] President Camille Sham'un has said with regard to the political and security developments: With regard to the front which has been formed of former President Sulayman Franjiyah, former Prime Minister Rashid Karami, and Walid Junblatt, I do not see much in common among them. Franjiyah and Karami had been in constant disagreement during their government service. I do not know what brought them together. Sham'un added: Every agreement must be on the basis of a specific program. But this does not mean that the front will survive, especially since the thinking and mentality of Franjiyah and Karami contradict that of Junblatt. I personally do not expect this front to survive. But I think that it will continue to exist as long as the Syrians breathe life into it, but it will disappear as soon as the Syrian backing is withdrawn from it.

Regarding the security situation, he said: I hope that what happened last Friday will not be repeated. We must be cautious. He reiterated the call for the Army to assume security responsibility in the mountain, and this requires a total Israeli withdrawal as soon as possible.

### SANA: Amal Movement Leader Criticizes Government

*JN231553 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1420 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[Text] Beirut, 23 Jul (SANA) — In a press conference here today, Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri said that he is firmly allied with Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt and the Lebanese nationalist forces to foil the planned partitioning of Lebanon. He strongly criticized the attitude of the Lebanese regime, which raised a clamor about the joint statement he issued with Junblatt in Damascus. Birri said: Should this statement have been issued in Tel Aviv in order to be blessed by the Lebanese regime?

Addressing the Lebanese regime, Birri said: Do you not have ties with fraternal Syria? Why do you still daily announce your readiness to negotiate with it? How do you permit yourselves to discuss the issue of Wadi Abu Jamil in Washington and yet object when Walid Junblatt and I issue a joint statement in Damascus, the pulsating heart of Arabism?

Birri also denounced the Lebanese regime's policy. Birri's policy opposes national detente, and calls for the resignation of Shafiq al-Wazzan's government, which it feels is responsible for the recent incidents. He also called for the release of the detainees captured by the Army and the Phalangist militamen and for the arrest of those carrying arms in Greater Beirut. He said: Instead of expressing concern about security in Beirut from Washington, they should achieve security in every corner of Beirut.

Birri also called for an investigation, under the auspices of the multinational forces, of acts of torture to which the detainees in Wadi Abu Jamil are being exposed. He also said he delayed the comprehensive confrontation plan pending President Amin al-Jumayyil's return and his explanation of his position on the Amal Movement's proposed demands. Otherwise, he continued, our rendezvous with the people's masses will soon take place.

### Phalangists Seek UN Sanction of Damascus

*NC222054 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2030 GMT 22 Jul 83*

[Text] The Lebanese Forces Command has called on the Lebanese Government to present a complaint to the UN Security Council against Syria because of the savage shelling that the residential areas are being exposed to.

The Lebanese Forces Command Council tonight held an extraordinary meeting at its headquarters under the chairmanship of Fadi Afram. The conferees devoted their discussion to studying the military, political, and diplomatic reports and the deteriorating security situation, particularly the security deterioration that the country witnessed during the last 24 hours. The following statement was issued after the meeting:

The Command Council, in light of the new developments, declares the following:

1. The days of denouncement, condemnation, and [word indistinct] are over and the phase of decisive move is close.

2. The Lebanese Forces are determined more than ever to resist the joint Syrian-Junblatt aggression by all means available to them to defend the Christian people in Lebanon.

3. The concentrated savage shelling of the residential areas and the Lebanese Army positions is within the framework of the Syrian-Junblatt plan, which attempts to strike at the state's prestige and to shake the citizen's confidence in the decisions of the national military establishment.

4. The Lebanese Forces call on the citizens to increase their determination and to hold on to the land to foil the enemy's plans.

5. The Lebanese Forces, while supporting the statement issued by the Phalange Party Political Bureau on 20 July, call on the Lebanese Government to present an urgent complaint to the UN Security Council against Syria.

### Blast Destroys Middle East Television Van

*JN232112 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in English 1800 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[Text] This afternoon a powerful car bomb exploded near the Good Fence in southern Lebanon destroying the Middle East Television mobile van. The blast which occurred at 1223 pm also destroyed and damaged several cars in an adjacent parking lot and started grass fires in the area. There were no injuries.

Reports say that the car, a Pontiac, loaded with 70-80 kilos of explosives was parked in front of the mobile van. Immediately after the explosion there was light weapon fire by Israeli border guards and the area was cordoned off, but no suspects were detained.

Today's attack was the second this year against Middle East Television mobile van owned and operated by Christian Broadcasting Network [CBN]. But according to a CBN spokesman, they will be broadcasting tonight and will be back with regular programming within 24 hours.

### IDF Reportedly Implementing Partial Withdrawal

*NC250906 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 25 Jul 83*

[Text] Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir and Defense Minister Arens are leaving for Washington today for consultations with U.S. President Reagan and U.S. leaders on developments in the situation in Lebanon and the Middle East in light of President al-Jumayyil's visit, particularly the question of Israel's partial withdrawal from Lebanon.

Within this framework, it was reported that Washington will seek to convince Israel to freeze its decision in this respect, but it appears that Tel Aviv is determined to implement its decision.

In fact, it was reported that Israeli army convoys are now withdrawing from Al-Biqa' and Ash-Shuf toward the south without an official announcement that the withdrawal is in implementation of the partial withdrawal operation.

The reports add that the Israeli army is setting up fortifications and bunkers in the area of its withdrawal south of the Al-'Awwali river.

**Khaddam Returns From Saudi Arabia, Kuwait**
*JN250550 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 25 Jul 83*

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Damascus late last night after a short visit to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, during which he conveyed two messages from President Hafiz al-Asad to Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah.

**Education Minister Leaves for Cuban Celebration**
*JN241506 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1445 GMT 24 Jul 83*

[Text] Damascus, 24 Jul (SANA) — Syrian Minister of Education Muhammad Najib as-Sayyid Ahmad left Damascus today for Cuba at the head of a delegation which will participate in the celebrations in Havana of the 30th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada army barracks in Cuba.

**TISHRIN Comments on Replacement of Philip Habib**
*JN241240 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 24 Jul 83*

[From the press review]

[Text] On the replacement of U.S. President Reagan's personal envoy to the Middle East, *Tishrin* says: The White House's decision to replace Philip Habib by McFarlane might be the result of Damascus' refusal to receive the former and its sincere description of him, which has become proverbial. The successor is more important than the predecessor by virtue of age, position, and ethics, and because the predecessor has proved that he lacks precision in conveying ideas, acts freely in changing contents, and is generous in giving false promises based on imagination, dreams, and vehement desires to reach any conclusion even if it is at the expense of all the parties he was entrusted to contact or to mediate between. He fabricated lies about some of these parties and concocted plots against others. Perhaps the recent acheivement of Habib and his assistant Draper, namely, the contract of submission, is the best proof of the failure of this envoy, who worked out all the plans, cards, and clauses of this agreement prior to George Shultz' arrival to patronize its signing. We do not disclose a secret if we say that Habib involved the Lebanese rulers when he deluded them into believing that the agreement would acheive the Lebanon they desire. The characteristics of this Lebanon are alliance, normalization of relations, and open doors and bridges with Israel. As for the protests of Damascus, they can be bypassed, neglected, or even curbed. Moreover, Habib has made Israel aspire for more achievements for its invasion, safety for its forces of occupation, and hope for a safe and normal withdrawl from Lebanon.

As soon as Syria rejected the agreement worked out by Habib, who deceived, lied, evaded, and fabricated in order to have this agreement crowned with the signature of his teacher, Shultz, and as soon as Syria began to confront this agreement, which will be buried, and as soon as the heroic Lebanese national resistance foiled the hopes, lies, dreams, and ambitions of Habib and Israel's army of invasion, this achievement collapsed. It is an axiom that we are not saying this in order to welcome Habib's successor. We are also not discussing the departure of Habib and the arrival of McFarlane, because both of them are envoys of the same U.S. President, Administration, and policy. We are concerned about the importance and need for U.S. contacts with the parties concerned with the Lebanese issue to be sincere, clear, and responsible. As for Syria, this importance and need will be increased in the same measurement of Syria's sincerity in what it says, clarity of its aspirations, and its responsible deisions and actions.

Any contacts which seek to have Damascus as one of the parties must take into consideration the firm and declared objectives of this country, which has proved more than once its sincere desire to achieve a just and lasting peace in this part of the world. It is time for the United States to acknowledge that peace cannot be achieved if it is not based on the two aforementioned conditions.

*Tishrin* concludes: Syria's stand on the Lebanese issue and the contract of submission with all its consequences, including Syria's actions and sacrifices, proceeds from the basic facts, objectives, and legitimate aspirations themselves, namely, the need to foil the agreement. Syria's stand on this is final and cannot be changed.

**Further Comment on Al-Jumayyil U.S. Visit**

**ATH-THAWRAH: 'Dangerous Game'**
*JN221106 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0730 GMT 22 Jul 83*

[Text] Damascus, 22 Jul (SANA) — In today's editorial, *Ath-Thawrah* says: A dangerous game is taking place now between Washington, Tel Aviv, and the Lebanese regime. After the Israeli Government announced that the decision to redeploy its forces in Lebanon was reached through coordination and consultation with the U.S. and Lebanese sides, a large-scale deceptive campaign began in the opposite direction to the effect that the Israeli decision came as a surprise and that Lebanon and the United States reject any Israeli withdrawal unless it is a step toward a comprehensive withdrawal.

*Ath-Thawrah* asks: Do they think that the Arab masses do not realize in detail all the dimensions and the background of the conspiracy that aims at dividing Lebanon and destroying its independent entity? The paper adds: It is crystal clear that Amin al-Jumayyil's visit to the U.S. capital falls within the framework of drawing up plans and practical proposals to implement the agreement of submission and grant Israel the southern area in exchange for its partial withdrawal from Beirut and the mountain.

*Ath-Thawrah* asserts that what is taking place inside and outside the region is an integrated part and a chain of closely connected links that have an objective represented in the unusual efforts the United States is exerting to tighten its control over the region by dividing Lebanon and imposing the solution that can lead to the destruction of everything in the Middle East.

*Ath-Thawrah* concludes: If these are the U.S.-Israeli calculations, then the calculations of the Arab steadfastness and confrontation forces will remain valid because Syria's interception of the enemy's planes in Lebanon's sky yesterday means that the region's situation is maturing not in favor of the forces of aggression and evil as the United States and Israel imagine, but in favor of the liberation of the Arab territory and the achievement of the pan-Arab objectives of establishing a unified fighting spirit.

**Plots Against Syria**

*JN221252 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 22 Jul 83*

[Station commentary]

[Text] It is not surprising to see the Lebanese Government detonate the security situation and even kindle its fire in some Lebanese areas at a time when its president, Amin al-Jumayyil, is visiting the United States and meeting with U.S. leaders, headed by President Reagan. Despite all President al-Jumayyil's claims and allegations about his eagerness to maintain Lebanon's unity, independence, and sovereignty, exploding the security situation by the Lebanese Government falls within the framework of the partition plan, whose implemental details are being discussed in Washington with the aim of enforcing it as soon as Israel withdraws its forces from the Ash-Shuf and the mountain areas after Israel has made large strides toward paving the way for that plan.

Naturally, it is not surprising that President Amin al-Jumayyil has embarked on covering up the partition plan by attacking Syria and unleashing a campaign of slander and falsehoods against it. Al-Jumayyil knows better than others that only Syria assumed its pan-Arab responsibility, helped Lebanon avert further catastrophes and calamities, stopped bloodshed in most parts of the fraternal country, preserved the unity of its entity — both land and people — and reassured its citizens. Syria has offered and is still offering much of the blood and sweat of its people without waiting for rewards or thanks from anyone.

By doing so Syria only wanted to see Lebanon as it is wanted by its people, a free, sovereign, independent, and unified homeland which has its own role in the nation's life and struggle and whose sons contribute to building its future and determining its destiny. President al-Jumayyil is well aware of these facts, but he deliberately ignores them, in line with the Phalangist Party's scheme and its factional, partition aims. Otherwise, how can we explain the Lebanese Government's disarming of the nationalist forces in Beirut and its suburbs and keeping weapons in the hands of the Phalangist gangs? What is the meaning of allowing these gangs to enter the nationalist areas and practice murder and terrorism under the Zionist invaders' protection and within the hearing and sight of the regime, which has even refrained from voicing a single word of protest? Is all this not part of the close coordination and joint planning between this regime and the invaders?

By accusing Syria of what does not pertain to it or to its nature, Al-Jumayyil has Syria as the target according to the plan being finalized in Washington, where the plan to launch an aggressive act against Syria is being concocted with the aim of toppling Syria's role and striking at its efforts to evacuate the invaders from Lebanon, foil the partition plan, and restore the fraternal country's sovereignty, independence, freedom, and dignity.

Syria will give no ear to the campaign of slander and falsehood being leveled against it. It will remain firmly established in its position, determined to continue its militant course and assume its pan-Arab role. It will never be otherwise, no matter how feverish the campaigns against it become and no matter how large the threats leveled against it are.

**Syrian Support for Lebanon**

*JN231256 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Those who are following Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil's Washington visit and the statements, communiques, and press information, articles, and comments which have been made will not have missed the fact that they wanted to deliberately provoke and incriminate Syria. They wanted to hold Syria responsible for the actions and failures of others. They even wanted to hold it responsible for the actions of the conspirators against Lebanon, its unity, sovereignty, and existence as well as against the security of Syria, the Arab nation, and the pan-Arab interests of this nation — as if the main aim of the visit were to place Syria in the spotlight of U.S. and Israeli media and some Lebanese media, and to hold it responsible for what has afflicted Lebanon at the hands of those who placed all their cards in the U.S. basket, capitulated to Israel's conditions, and its dictation of these conditions! They signed a contract of submission which greatly harms Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, security, future, and the components of its existence as well as the security of Syria and the Arab nation.

The strange thing about those who are involved in the contract of submission is that they attack and slander Syria and they forget about Israel the invader and its old and new territorial ambitions in Lebanon. They forget that Israel was the one that invaded Lebanon, destroyed its cities and villages, stirred up armed conflicts, fuelled and continues to fuel sedition. They forget that Israel was the one that defied the Security Council resolutions which called for the unconditional withdrawal of its forces from Lebanon.

They also forget that the Israeli occupation forces are standing at the gates of the Lebanese Presidential Palace in B'abda and surround the headquarters of the Lebanese Defense Ministry in Al-Yarzah. They also forget that Israel is the one that is trying to dismember the Lebanese state and establish several entities in it, starting with the so-called free Lebanon's state of traitor Sa'd Haddad and other organizations in various occupied Lebanese areas, and ending with the drawing of Lebanese waters from the Al-Qir'awn Lake, the Hasbani, the Litani through underground channels to the Israeli occupied areas in the south.

Those who attack Syria and ignore Israel's threats to Lebanese territory, entity, future, role, and existence commit a great crime against Lebanon, its people, and future. By trying to cover up the mistake of signing the contract of submission, which cannot be implemented, they make a far greater mistake by remaining silent over the Israeli invaders and fabricate enmity with Syria, which preserved Lebanon, its territorial integrity, institutions, the symbol of its legitimacy, and the unity of its land and people.

It is very regrettable that those involved with the United States and Israel ignore the fact that Syria has always told them: There will be no problem between Syria and Lebanon when the Israeli invaders withdraw. It is even more regrettable that they ignore the fact that Syria gave them and still gives them strong and effective cards to back their struggle to liberate the Lebanese soil from Israeli occupation and hegemony. It is also regrettable that they ignore the fact that no one can impose on Syria any solutions, agreements, or plans that conflict with Syria's national interests, its security, and the interests of the Arab nation.

There have been many plans, proposals, and agreements which were foiled in the region in the face of Syria's solid and principled positions. Moreover, there have also been many envoys and ministers who went out of their minds in the face of Syria's stands, steadfastness, and its influence in the region and the world.

As for the threats against Syria and its capital Damascus, they, too, will not provoke Syria or frighten Damascus. These threats will not thrust forward Syria to the position in which Israel and the enemies of Lebanon, Syria, and the Arab nation want to put it. Clearly, Syria wants to help Lebanon to liberate its territory from the Israeli invaders and to guarantee its independence and sovereignty because this issue is in the interest of all the Lebanese nationalists, the fraternal people, Syria, and the Arab nation.

Syria, which was never frightened by U.S. and Israeli threats, the concentrations along its borders, and along the confrontation lines of its forward forces, looks pitifully upon those who sinagainst Syria and Damascus and sublimates above all that may harm the relations between the two fraternal countries.

**Lebanon's National Salvation Front Lauded**

*JN241308 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 24 Jul 83*

[Station commentary]

[Text] With the formation of the National Salvation Front in Lebanon, and with the move of the Lebanese masses into the stage of closing ranks and uniting forces on the political and militant levels, we can say that a new stage has begun this time in an unusual manner, because the formation of this front which has brought together the national and progressive parties and personages, simply means that Lebanon's destiny is not determined in Washington and Tel Aviv, but by the Lebanese masses themselves. This fact is no longer disputable, because any attempt to bypass it would clash with the factors of the real situation. The Lebanese people have taken the initiative and presented a program of struggle to liberate their territory from the Israeli occupation and Phalangist control. In this historical stand, the Lebanese people not only express a people's will, but the will of an entire nation. The Arab masses constitute the strategic depth of the Lebanese National Salvation Front, given that the issue has integrated pan-Arab dimensions.

If Syria has announced that it stands alongside Lebanon, its people, and national and progressive forces in their struggle against the Zionist invaders, then it considers the formation of this front as a step on the right course to liberate Lebanon from the Israeli occupation and a prelude to achieving national rapprochement. This step would create new courses of struggle for the factions of the front and the Lebanese people in the confrontation against the hostile forces, which attempt to destroy and partition Lebanon, especially since the front announced in its charter that one of its most important objectives is to deepen Lebanon's political and geographical unity and strengthen its connection with its pan-Arab surroundings on the basis of the complete commitment to the principles of freedom, national sovereignty, and comprehensive independence.

## Cabinet Discusses U.S. Trip, Redeployment

### Shamir, Arens U.S. Visit

*TA241211 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1155 GMT 24 Jul 83*

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer — live from the prime minister's office in Jerusalem]

[Text] The Cabinet session is over, and the foreign minister and the defense minister will depart for the United States tomorrow. In view of a message the prime minister received today from the U.S. President, it was decided that Ministers Shamir and Arens will go to Washington to confer with Ronald Reagan and discuss Lebanese affairs. Here is the Cabinet communique as read out by Dan Meridor:

[Begin recording] [Meridor] At the weekly Cabinet session, the prime minister first made statements on the upcoming trial of prisoner of Zion Yosef Begun in the Soviet Union. The prime minister called for the release of Yosef Begun and expressed the hope that we would be fortunate enough to see him with us soon. This part of the session was open to the media.

[Unidentified first correspondent] What media? We were not allowed to go up and we would honestly like to know why?

[Unidentified second correspondent] [words indistinct] the foreign media.

[Meridor] I agree with you. I will look into the matter, but I regret to say that I have no idea what happened. This could be a mistake. It is not a scandal; nor should you be offended. The idea, on our part, was specifically to open this to the media, and if there was a mistake, I will find out what had happened. Yet there was no scandal.

[Unidentified second correspondent] We are, after all, interested in this matter. [words indistinct]

[Meridor] Gentlemen, I heard your remark, and I explained that there was no intention to offend you. On the contrary, we wanted to open this also to the foreign media. If there was a mistake in organizing the matter, I will look into it, but I can say no more. We did not want to conceal this. On the contrary, we wanted to open it. There may have been an error. This is possible. At any rate, I said all I had to say about Mr Begun.

The interior minister today congratulated the prime minister on the occasion of his 70th birthday, and the prime minister responded with congratulations, too.

Minister Moda'i, who made a personal statement to the Cabinet, denied things attributed to him last Friday in *Ha'aretz* regarding the Cabinet.

The defense minister reviewed before the ministers the situation in Lebanon, and then the ministers asked several questions to which the defense minister and the foreign minister replied.

Another subject: In reply to a question by the industry and commerce minister, the interior minister said that he is considering the possibility of appointing a scientific committee to examine the possibility of introducing summertime in Israel.

The prime minister reported to the Cabinet that this morning he received a letter from U.S. President Ronald Reagan. As a consequence of an invitation by President Reagan, the Cabinet decided to send the foreign minister and the defense minister to the United States tomorrow to hold deliberations on Lebanon. [end recording]

### Further on U.S. Trip

*TA241606 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 24 Jul 83*

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister David Levi expressed reservations in the Cabinet session regarding the invitation sent by President Reagan to Ministers Shamir and Arens to come to Washington for talks on Lebanon. He demanded that the two ministers not be allowed to make decisions in Washington contradicting the Cabinet decision on the IDF redeployment in Lebanon. Minister Levi admitted, however, that it is difficult to reject an invitation from the U.S. President.

Government sources told our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer that there is no precedent in diplomacy for the step taken by President Reagan in inviting ministers to visit him following the cancellation of the prime minister's trip. The sources are concerned that the U.S. Administration will try and stop the Israeli redeployment in face of the new civil war developing in Lebanon and against the background of the demands put by President Amin al-Jumayyil in Washington.

At the beginning of the meeting, Minister Levi asked Minister Shamir if it is true that he and his colleague Moshe Arens will go to the United States, and Minister Shamir rejected this rumor as groundless media speculation. Then President Reagan's invitation was received and the picture changed completely.

Minister Ari'el Sharon demanded that the United States give Israel something in return if Israel is to behave in Lebanon according to U.S. policy. Among other things, he suggested demanding the stationing of UN observers or multinational forces [MNF] soldiers between Syrian and Israeli lines and attaching a similar MNF contingent to the Lebanese Army in the Ash-Shuf mountains.

The defense minister said that there is no hitch in the plan to redeploy the IDF in Lebanon and he does not expect such a hitch. Minister Arens said this in the Cabinet session in response to questions put by some ministers. He went on to say that the IDF would try to bring about an arrangement [hesder] between the Lebanese Administration and the Druze in order to stop the fighting. In regard to the booby-trapped car that exploded near the Good Fence yesterday, Moshe Arens said that he does not have the full details yet. He promised that extra care would be taken in order to prevent the entrance of booby-trapped cars into Israel.

The defense minister promised that in the future no demonstration of any political persuasion would be allowed to take place in Judaea and Samaria. He said in the Cabinet session that such demonstrations cause fermentation in the territories. Minister Arens also responded to ministers who criticized the commander of the Central Command for allowing Peace Now to demonstrate in Hebron.

### Shamir Assesses Upcoming Visit to U.S.

*TA242010 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 24 Jul 83*

[Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir interviewed by political correspondent Yoram Ronen on 24 July; place not given]

[Excerpt][Shamir] I do not think that this is an invitation in order to apply pressure. I see in it an expression of the resolute U.S. decision to do all that is possible in order to find solutions, along with us and with the Lebanese Government.

[Ronen] You do not expect, Mr Shamir, a U.S. request for a delay or a certain postponement of our redeployment in Lebanon?

[Shamir] I do not think so. However many requests can come up in talks. I think that our friends in the United States know what the Israeli Government decided, and we will adhere to this decision.

[Ronen] So no delay is expected in the redeployment.

[Shamir] I do not think so. I think that what can be expected is cooperation in implementing this decision.

#### Further Comments

*TA250712 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 25 Jul 83*

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said with regard to the redeployment in Lebanon that he does not think that the government has made decisions to delay its implementation. He was answering our political correspondent's question on whether Israel would comply with the U.S. request to change or postpone the redeployment. Shamir said he and Arens would listen to the administration's proposals in Washington and voice their own opinions. If there is no agreement, they will consult the Cabinet when they return.

Responding to the question of whether the opinion was expressed in the Cabinet that Israel should not intervene even if Syria extends its control over new Lebanese territory after Israel's withdrawal, Shamir said that such theoretical debates are senseless. We entered Lebanon to ensure the peace of the Galilee, and we will remain faithful to our commitments, he said.

### IDF Begins Redeployment Preparations 'This Week'

*TA241142 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 24 Jul 83 p 1*

[Report by military correspondent Yosef Walter]

[Text] The IDF units in Lebanon will begin preparing for the redeployment this week. *Ma'ariv* has learned that the inclination is not to have fences along the Al-'Awwali line, and that the IDF will only build fortifications and patrol routes along the new line. Special teams are busy drawing up the exact route which the new line will follow.

IDF tractors have been busy expanding roads and have been engaged in work intended to help the redeployment, when the time comes. Emphasis was placed on widening the traffic accesses and the patrol routes so that it would be possible to limit the possibility of placing ambushes along the routes the IDF will use, as well as to allow the IDF to respond quickly to incidents in which terrorists try to attack IDF units.

#### Lebanon Reportedly To Cooperate

*TA240833 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0821 GMT 24 Jul 83*

[Text] There are growing signs that indicate that ultimately the Lebanese Administration will ultimately cooperate with Israel in carrying out the IDF redeployment plan, despite the opposition of the Lebanese to an IDF withdrawal to a new line. This was reported this morning by Jerusalem sources to our political correspondent, 'Oz Frankel.

Lebanese sources have told various personalities in Israel that the IDF will be well advised to withdraw to the Al-'Awwali line, rather than to the Ad-Damur River, because that would ease the Lebanese Army's job of controlling the Ash-Shuf mountains.

#### Levi Says Nation Adamant

*TA250824 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English 25 Jul 83 p 2*

[Report by Li'ora Mori'el]

[Excerpt] Dimona — Deputy Prime Minister David Levi said yesterday evening that only Israel will decide on moves concerning its own security. "We coordinate our moves with the U.S., but we do not necessarily wait for an agreement. We aim to leave Lebanon along with all the other forces. When Syria leaves so will Israel." Levi was speaking here at the cornerstone-laying ceremony of a cultural centre called the House of Moroccan Jewry. He went on: "All the cards are in Israel's hands. We have options that can embarrass Syria, but this does not necessarily mean war." Israel will not be the "policeman" of Lebanon, insisted Levi. "Israel will not do the work of others. If Syria does not take its forces out of Lebanon it must know that Israel will let it wallow in the mud alone."

No matter what pressures are brought on Defence Minister Arens and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, who leave for Washington today, "the government's decision (on a partial withdrawal of the IDF in Lebanon) stands," he said.

### IDF's Moshe Levi Comments

*TA250910 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 25 Jul 83*

[Text] Chief of Staff Lieutenant Moshe Levi has said that the IDF's deployment in eastern Lebanon remains unchanged. The IDF can solve problems there if they arise. The deployment in the eastern sector is connected to that of the Syrians, who are opposite them; connected to the forces that will enter the territories the IDF is about to evacuate; and involves the removal of the foreign forces from Lebanon. On the deployment on the Al-'Awwali line, the chief of staff said he thought that the terrorists would try to harm our soldiers there, too. The IDF will have to cope with this problem.

In the Ash-Shuf mountains, all arrangements are being made to enable the Lebanese Government to establish law and order after the IDF leaves. However, the chief of staff said that despite the IDF's presence in those areas, there are still clashes between the Christians and Druze. The chief of staff was speaking at a meeting with youths in 'Or 'Akiva, and his remarks were reported by our corresppndent Me'ir Einstein.

### Peres Describes 'Historic Mistake'

*TA250753 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 25 Jul 83*

[Text] Labor Party leader Shim'on Peres charges that the decision to redeploy Israeli troops on the Al-'Awwali River is an his-toric mistake. Peres said Israel must withdraw from Lebanon and be satisfied with sea and air surveillance, and, to the extent necessary, land patrols, but the Israeli army should be stationed outside Lebanon.

Peres charged the redeployment only moves the confrontation line back, leaves 750,000 Lebanese civilians under Israeli control, and will not stop attacks on Israeli soldiers. Therefore, he declared, it makes no sense. Speaking in Haifa, the Labor Party leader also attacked the decision by Defense Minister Arens not to allow more demonstrations in the territories. Peres said such a move requires a debate in the Knesset.

## U.S. Reaction to Redeployment Seen as 'Mild'

*TA221121 Tel Aviv Davar in Hebrew 22 Jul 83 p 1*

[Report by the political correspondent]

[Text] Political circles in Jerusalem said last night that the U.S. response to the redeployment decision was mild so far. Other U.S. reactions are of course expected in Jerusalem, most probably at the end of President al-Jumayyil's visit to Washington. However, it is estimated that the reactions will remain moderate. It was also reported last night that full U.S.-Israeli cooperation would be needed when the IDF redeployment reaches its practical stages.

It is hoped in Jerusalem that the partial withdrawal will ease the tension created by the proximity of IDF forces to Beirut.

## Syria Warned on Taking Evacuated Areas

*TA221345 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 22 Jul 83 pp 1,11*

[Report by Ilan Kfir, Ya'aqov Erez, Refa'el Mann, and Uri Binder]

[Excerpts] Israel recently warned the Syrians not to try and take over the areas evacuated by the IDF in Lebanon and not to undermine the Lebanese Government's sovereignty. This warning was passed on via diplomatic channels.

Jerusalem recently took a number of political actions that were intended to make it clear to Damascus the severity with which Israel would view any direct or indirect Syrian attempt to gain more footholds in Lebanon by taking advantage of the Lebanese Army and the intersectorial fighting in the country. Recently Israel learned that Syrian agents have stepped up their fermentation activity in the Ash-Shuf area. This was done mainly among the forces of Druze leader Walid Junblatt, who is under Syrian influence. Jerusalem sees a signal to the Syrians in remarks by Prof Moshe Arens that Israel would continue to hold on to the Beirut-Damascus Highway and to its forward posts in Lebanon which are only 23 km away from Damascus. It seems that the intention is to make it clear to the Syrians that Israel does not intend to give up the direct pressure on Syria and that it will not hesitate to act if Syria tries to forcefully change the delicate balance existing today between the two countries.

*Ma'ariv* has learned that in all the IDF deployment plans the possible Syrian reactions to the vacuum created in the area by the Israeli withdrawal were examined. Against this background, it was decided in Jerusalem to mix military and political means of warning: in addition to the open and diplomatic warnings, Israel would continue to control the present lines of the Syrians in order to prevent them from advancing. In this connection, it was reported by political sources that the recent shooting incident between an Israeli force and a Syrian force which tried to advance its position and improve its deployment was intended to make it clear to Syria that Israel would not allow it to take over other areas in Lebanon without an Israeli reaction.

The warnings to Syria and the steps in the field were intended, according to officials in Jerusalem, to strengthen the Lebanese Army and the administration in Beirut, and to convey the idea that Israel — in its new deployment — would not leave them to the mercy of the Syrians and the terrorists.

Satisfaction was expressed yesterday at the firm stand taken by Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil toward the Syrians. In direct contacts held recently between Israeli and Lebanese officials, Israel complained that the Lebanese were not publicly calling on the Syrians to withdraw from Lebanon while marshaling all the resources of the Arab world to achieve this goal.

This Lebanese reticence worried the senior political and security echelons in Jerusalem. Now, as stated, a change can be noted in the Lebanese attitude.

In Jerusalem, it is believed that following the visit of the Lebanese president to Washington the United States would renew its political efforts to slow down the Israeli redeployment, in order to enable the Lebanese Army, with the aid of the multinational force, to gradually take over the areas evacuated. In Jerusalem it is believed that the United States understands that the Israeli decision cannot be changed and that any U.S. attempt to change it would only damage the understanding, maximum cooperation, and special relations between Israel and the United States.

No date has been decided yet in Washington for the visit of Ministers Shamir and Arens to the United States. Authoritative Israeli sources said yesterday that only after the U.S. State Department hears the reports of U.S. ambassador in Tel Aviv Sam Lewis would it decide if and when to invite the Israeli ministers.

Minister Moshe Arens now faces a few subjects which should be discussed with the U.S. Administration. First and foremost are the problems regarding the IDF withdrawal from parts of Lebanon. In addition to this, the defense minister would like to discuss the U.S. funding for the building of the Lavi fighter. Arens would like the U.S. Administration to free $150 million each year for developing the Lavi and for buying the knowhow and material for building it. The U.S. Administration rejected all Israeli requests on this subject until now.

In the security area there is also a need to discuss subjects connected to strategic cooperation between the two countries. Uri Binder adds: While touring bedouin settlements in the Negev yesterday, Communications Minister Mordekhay Tzipori sharply criticized the U.S. stand on Lebanon. Tzipori complained that the Americans are incapable of contributing their share to the agreement with Lebanon. According to him, the U.S. delegates to the negotiations between Israel and Lebanon undertook to work toward evacuating the Syrians from Lebanon, but there have been no results from these promises. "We will not open ourselves to U.S. pressures and we will not allow steps to be taken at Israel's expense" the communications minister stressed.

### Intervention in Syria-Lebanon Clash Ruled Out

*TA240940 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 24 Jul 83 pp 1, 11*

[Report by Ilan Kfir and Refa'el Mann]

[Excerpt] "Israel will not directly intervene in the military confrontation between Lebanon and Syria," a senior political source in Jerusalem told *Ma'ariv* last night.

Following the declaration of Druze leader Walid Junblatt on the establishment of the "National Salvation Front," and in light of the heavier fighting in Lebanon, the initial assessment was made in Jerusalem yesterday that the developments in Lebanon could be positive from the Israeli standpoint, because the Lebanese Government headed by President Amin al-Jumayyil might now take action toward tightening direct ties with Israel.

The senior source said that Israel closely follows the new developments in Lebanon and the evolution of the overt tension between the Lebanese and Syrian Administrations, in which the Syrians are being aided by leftist Muslim forces in Lebanon as well as Druze units under Walid Junblatt's command. According to a decision of the senior political-security echelons in Jerusalem, Israel is maintaining restraint in reacting to the open Syrian attempt to harm the Lebanese Government and has no intention of involving the IDF in this clash. At the same time, Jerusalem believes that the Syrian shellings of Beirut, abetted by their allies inside Lebanon, are President al-Jumayyil's biggest power test.

Political circles in Israel are waiting to see how the United States reacts to the developments in Lebanon and will then examine Washington's readiness to publicly back the Beirut government and directly aid its armed forces. Along with the assessment that developments in Lebanon could work in Israel's favor and help its interests in Lebanon, the apprehension was also voiced last night that the United States and the Lebanese Government might take advantage of the latest incidents as an argument against Israel's plans to redeploy in Lebanon.

### Arens Supports Annexation of West Bank

*TA250742 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 25 Jul 83*

[Text] Defense Minister Moshe Arens has said that Israeli sovereignty should be extended to Judaea and Samaria, and that in his view, ultimately this will indeed be done. Arens was speaking in an interview to the *Los Angeles Times*.

After Israeli sovereignty is extended to the territories, the inhabitants there should be given the opportunity to become Israeli citizens. Arens said he prefers a defensible border along the Jordan River even if this means a more pluralistic society.

### Hebron Proclaimed 'Closed Military Area'

*TA221332 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 22 Jul 83*

[Text] The commander of the Central Command has proclaimed the Hebron area a closed military area beginning 1700 until further notice. Our correspondent Arye Gus notes that the background for this is related to the reports of demonstrations that are scheduled to take place there Saturday. Entry to the city to anyone who does not reside there is prohibited, by virtue of the decree.

The Peace Now movement has announced that it does not accept the military pretext to ban the demonstration in Hebron.

**Thousands Demonstrate Against Settlement**

*TA231725 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[Text] Thousands of Peace Now supporters demonstrated this afternoon in Hebron against Jewish settlement in the town. Our correspondent Shlomo Raz notes that the demonstration was a short distance from the Hebron market, and was guarded by a large force of soldiers and police. The Peace Now demonstrators erected a wooden wall on the spot, which was intended to symbolize hatred. On it they wrote the words: hostility, expropriation, damage [qilqulin], terror, and dispossession. The speakers at the demonstration were former MK Arye Eli'av, and Professors Yehuda Bauer and Asaf Razin.

## ALGERIA

### Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi Arrives for Visit

*LD241813 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 24 Jul 83*

[Text] At 1740 Jamahiriyah time the brother leader of the revolution arrived at Houaari Boumediene International Airport on a working visit to Algeria within the framework of the pan-Arab move by the Great 1 September Revolution to amass the resources of the Arab nation and to unify it to confront the Zionist death train fueled by America.

The brother leader was given a great welcome. Leading those who welcomed him was Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. Rabih Bitat, speaker of the Algerian People's Assembly, and the brother secretary of the FLN Permanent Secretariat, and members of the party's Political Bureau, and the secretary and members of the Libyan Arab Brotherhood Bureau in Algiers also welcomed the brother leader.

After inspecting the guard of honor and hearing "God is great" and the Algerian national anthems, the brother leader shook hands with the leading members among those who welcomed him.

After a warm embrace at the foot of the presidential aircraft's steps, the two heads of state listened to the national anthems of their two countries and then inspected a guard of honor. The leader of the Libyan revolution greeted members of the CMSN, the government, and the diplomatic corps as well as several other dignitaries present at the airport. He also greeted members of the Libyan community before walking into the VIP lounge where he answered questions from the national press.

He said his visit is within the framework of current efforts toward mobilizing the Arab nation's potential in order to counter the Zionist enemy. Here is the full translation of the statement:

My visit to Mauritania is part of the series of visits which we have been making for some time with a view to galvanizing the potentials of the Arab nation in order to counter the Zionist infernal machine which is threatening the Arab nation — state after state. I would say the machine will be successful if the Arab nation cannot mobilize its huge potential for Arab common action in order to destroy that danger and to strengthen our unity, because the existence of the Arab nation is dangerously threatened at present. This is the major objective of my present attempt to bring about unity among the Arabs. Today we are in Mauritania, a true Arab country and one of the strongholds of Arabism and Islam and which is the western border of the great Arab nation. Mauritania is proud of its Arabism and its authenticity as well as its membership in the great Saharan entity, under the great leadership of Lt Col Haydala and (?his aides) who do not shirk from the major battles of our nation.

This meeting will give us the opportunity to review fraternal cooperation between our two countries with a view to strengthening it and planting new landmarks toward the achievement of unity and the interests of our two peoples. I am happy to be able to meet Col Haydala in order to (?examine topics) which are dear to us.

Questioned on relations between our two countries, Col al-Qadhdhafi replied that there is no problem likely to prevent the strengthening and the diversification of our cooperation. In conclusion he stated: I have often said that the Libyan people are determined to stand on the side of their Mauritanian brothers.

## LIBYA

### Al-Qadhdhafi Remarks Departing for Nouakchott

*LD221445 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 22 Jul 83*

[Text] As he was leaving Tripoli International Airport on his way to Nouakchott, the brother commander of the revolution made a statement to JANA in which he said: I am determined to unify the Arab nation and to rally its scattered parts and pool its resources to destroy the Zionist death train fueled by American energy. He who fails to respond to this call, he said, will be writing his own death sentence.

## MAURITANIA

### Al-Qadhdhafi Pays Visit to Nouakchott

#### Arrival Statement

*AB230942 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[Excerpt] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, arrived in Nouakchott yesterday afternoon for an official visit to our country. Mauritania's illustrious guest was welcomed at the aircraft by Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation [CMSN] and head of state, who was accompanied by Colonel Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, prime minister and minister of national defense.

#### Meets With Officials

*AB241212 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 24 Jul 83*

[Text] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhfai, leader of the 1 September Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, who has been on an official visit to our country since Friday, continues his stay in Nouakchott.

On the second day of his visit, which is scheduled to end today, the Libyan leader was guest of honor at a breakfast (?yesterday morning) in [name indistinct], 30 km from Nouakchott, where he was accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Mohammed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation [CMSN] and head of state; Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, prime minister and minister of national defense; and several other dignitaries.

In the morning the leader of the Libyan revolution held a meeting with the cadres and intellectuals at State House.

Yesterday's program also include a meeting with officials of the mass education structures. Later, Col al-Qadhdhafi took part in a reception hosted in his honor by Col Ould Haydala, chairman of the CMSN and head of state.

Meanwhile, members of the Libyan and Mauritanian delegations led respectively by 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary for foreign liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and Almed Ould Minnih, Mauritanian minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, held a working session yesterday morning at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. They examined various aspects of bilateral cooperation and discussed ways and means of strengthening cooperation. Last Friday, Col al-Qadhdhafi said on arrival that there is nothing hindering the strengthening and diversification of our cooperation. On Friday night, he held his first private talk with Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala.

The Libyan leader will leave Nouakchott today. In this connection, the Presidency has issued the following communique:

The officials who were invited at the airport on Friday, 22 July 1983, to welcome His Excellency Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, are asked to be at Nouakchott Airport on Sunday, 24 July 1983, that is this morning, at 0900.

**Honored at Luncheon**

*LD241501 Tripoli JANA in English 1412 GMT 24 Jul 83*

[Text] Nouakchott, Shawal 14, July 24, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The inhabitants of the Mauritanian Al-Jadid region yesterday gave a luncheon party in honour of the revolution's leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and his accompanying delegation.

The party, given in tents 23 kms from the capital Nouakchott, was attended by the chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state Lieutenant-Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, members of the military committee and ministers.

The leaders were received by the inhabitants of Al-Jadid with chanting and slogans expressing their pride in the principled stands of the Great Al Fatih Revolution vis-a-vis the Arab nation's vital issues and its humanitarian support for peoples fighting for freedom.

During the luncheon, poetry was read affirming the pioneering role of the Libyan Arab people in entrenching Arab freedom and destroying the Zionist death wagon that is creeping towards every Arab country.

**Addresses Meeting**

*LD241355 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 24 Jul 83*

[Excerpts] Nouakchott, 24 Jul (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution yesterday morning met with the educated Mauritanian youth who were anxious to meet the brother leader and to obtain his sound ideas at the residence of the leader in Nouakchott.

The meeting was attended by the Mauritanian minister of interior and justice, the undersecretary of the Ministry of Information, the dean of the University of Nouakchott, the director general of the Mauritanian radio service, senior Mauritanian cultured personalities and officials.

During the meeting an intellectual dialogue took place about the Third World theory, the inevitability of the Jamahiri system and the overall Jamahiri Arab unity as the sole solution to save the Arab nation and to destroy the Zionist train of death driven by American power.

The leader in this meeting spoke of the need to mass all the effective potentials of the Arab nation to confront the vicious imperialist-Zionist assault threatening the existence of the Arab nation.

The leader at the start of his address stressed that there was no fear about the Arabism of Mauritania. He said we rely a great deal on the purity of Mauritania's Arabism, the deep roots of its people and their bedouin and Saharan solidity to play a role in the battle to save the Arab nation and to destroy the Zionist train of death driven by American power which is attacking the Arabs country by country and house by house.

The leader turned to Islam in his address. He said religion is a matter of faith concerning the individual personally. Islam must have its political identity and political effectiveness. He explained that Arabism is belonging, destiny and an existence regardless of the blood and when the matter is made clear the patriotic factor becomes most important and that the Arabs at no time were shu'ubiyin [shu'ubiya: movement during the Islamic commonwealth of nations which refused to recognise priviledged positions of the Arabs] or atheists.

The leader drew attention to the effects which could result from exploiting religion in influencing patriotism. He said that this will become very serious when pens are exploited in a deceptive manner to destroy Arab patriotism in any part of the Arab homeland.

He added that we must not nurture shu'ubiyah at the expense of Arab patriotism. He stressed that this could be a danger to the good of colonalism.

The brother leader of the revolution in his address to the Mauritanian cultured people and cadres stressed that the purpose of the great faith revolution move these days is the Arabs this time are

being exposed to a real danger threatening the existence of the Arab nation, and the future of the Arab nation is in doubt.

The leader explained that in the past dangerous marches swept over the Arab nation but it was capable of destroying these marches and proving its existence once again. However there is a real march sweeping the Arab nation unlike the previous marches but the Arab nation now is incapable of dealing this danger the final blow. Subsequently, there are great possibilities that this time the danger will triumph and the Arab nation will vanish. In the past had the Arab nation been unable to deal a final blow to this danger it would have vanished from the days of the crusaders or from the days of the Mongolians or tartars.

The leader said now there is no Sayif ad-Din Qutuz or Salah ad-Din al-Ayyubi to confront the enemy of the Arab nation. The enemy now can triumph and the Arab nation will end.

The leader said that this is not fiction or expectations but facts. The leader said that Lebanon has been severed from the Arab nation and actually has been joined with occupied Palestine. The Zionist-Lebanese agreement is not an agreement for there are no two parties on equal footing reaching that agreement. The Israelis by force dictated the Lebanese the so-called agreement. Lebanon has been severed from the Arab homeland and is being used to serve the security of the Israelis and against the security of the Arab nation. The leader of the revolution stressed that Lebanon has lost its independence and the Arabs geographically have lost Lebanon. Lebanon and the Palestinian resistance are prohibited from supporting Syria and cooperating with their Arab brethren. Moreover the whole of Lebanon is devoted to the well-being of the Zionist enemy, for even passing through from the south of Lebanon is subject to the approval of the Israelis and this is the worst humiliation.

The brother leader of the revolution expressed his regret for the defeats suffered by the Arab nation. He said, unfortunately, the Arab nation has begun to absorb such defeats and that some Arabs, unashamedly, have been taken in by the statements which call for respecting the will of the Lebanese. He explained that the will of the Lebanese for which they call to be respected is under Israeli tanks and the Lebanese are under foot. He said that Al-Jumayyil and the Phalangists do not represent the Lebanese people for they are the enemies of the people of Lebanon and Al-Jumayyil was not neutral to be president of Lebanon.

The leader of the revolution added that the vile justifications in the Arab homeland for what is happening in Lebanon are extremely dangerous, and the so-called Lebanese-Zionist agreement is worse than the Camp David accords signed by the buried Sadat. What had been achieved in Palestine, he said, now is being achieved in Lebanon and preparations are being made to apply to Syria and Jordan and any other Arab country.

The leader warned in his address that if the Israeli forces were able to destroy the Syrian Army and control Syria, the Arab Mashriq will fall under the domination of the Zionist enemy and there is no one who will be able to stand in the face of the advance towards the Gulf and even to Baghdad and to install agent rulers and heads for them such as Sa'd Haddad to govern in the name of the Arabs for the benefit of Zionism.

The leader dealt with the strategic aims of the Zionist enemy in the Arab homeland. He stressed that the Zionist enemy aims to destroy the Arab nation and physically destroy the Arab race, to capture the Arab water sources, to bring about the immigration of 12 million Jews, to reach the oil wells and the holy places and to control them and to tighten the noose around the Arab nationthrough controlling straits such as Gibraltar to search everything that enters the Arab homeland.

The leader of the revolution stressed that the responsibility to confront the Zionist strategic plans in the Arab homeland lies with the Arabs alone. He pointed out that the consecutive defeats suffered by the Arab nation are due to the Arab nation (?being outside) the battle and that when it fought it used to fight with a very small limited percentage and when this percentage was defeated the whole Arab nation from the ocean to the Gulf was defeated. He said we must take useful lessons from the past and mobilize all the potentials of the Arab nation in confronting the Zionist train of death being driven by the American power which will destroy the Arabs country by country.

He pointed out that the scenario which was applied in Palestine has been applied in Lebanon and will be applied in Syria. By defeating Syria the Zionist enemy will reach the Arab nations Mashriq and Maghreb and after that will devote itself to the Arab Maghreb across north Africa.

The leader said that the strategic Zionist plans aim to Judaize North Africa with the help of the Jewish communities currently present in some countries of North Africa.

He added that the Zionist forces will pass through Egypt without resistance because Egypt is under the control of the Zionist enemy and that the war with the Israelis will begin from Libya and after that in Algeria until it reaches Mauritania. He stressed that the existence of the whole Arab nation is now in doubt and that the Zionist enemy aims to destroy the future of the Arab nation.

In his talk he stressed that unless we resist this Zionist danger it will continue and will not stop by itself. On the contrary whenever we act languidly it will continue and its speed will increase.

In his talk he said that our existence now is being placed in a position of choice: Either we are capable of comprehensive pan-Arab mobilization of the positions already occupied such as Egypt, Sudan and Lebanon and of destroying the Zionist state itself, or this countdown of Arab existence on Arab land will continue until it is finished.

He stressed that the Zionist enemy seeks the physical mass annihilation of the Arab race and that the massacres carried out by the enemy and repeated in occupied Palestine and Lebanon indicate that Zionism has one ideology; namely the annihilation of the largest possible number of Arabs.

The leader noted that the murder of thousands in Lebanese towns and Palestinian camps could not have occurred in a war during such a period and in such a manner unless the will was there to annihilate the Arab race. If the enemy were to capture Syria he will carry out mass massacres in the same manner. This will apply

to any Arab country. The leader added that the Palestinians will be evicted from the West Bank, the Gaza sector and occupied Palestine across the River Jordan to (?empty) the area and subsequently 12 million Jews absorbed in this region and subsequently the Jewish state will become larger in number, more vital, more equipped with American arms and protected by America and the Arab existence could vanish and the Arab nation could end.

He said the Arab nation which is more than 150 million people cannot confront the Zionist enemy and destroy him. He explained that the reason for this is due to us not having a plan and a leadership that will take us to the stage of confrontation, and now all there is before us is confrontation or extinction without resistance.

With regard to Libya he announced that comprehensive mobilization is afoot and Arab people, men and women, must be mobilized for the battle and production. Every day we score successes in liberating the Libyan-Arab person from all shackles and pressures to prove it to be human and effective. Men and women carry arms side by side. The Libyan Arab women are flying aircraft, driving tanks and training on long range missiles. There are complete brigades of women because Libya is serious and it is the only country which can decide what it wants with total freedom.

The leader stressed that if the Arab masses were liberated they will enter the battle and will confront the Zionist train of death and destroy it. He said that he has great faith that the Arab nation overflows with huge potentials capable of removing the Zionist state and destroying it from Arab land and in confronting America.

He added that the fear to reach the stage of confrontation with America is leading to Israeli expansion at the expense of the Arab nation. He stressed that the presence of the Zionist states conflicts with the presence of the Arab state.

The leader said: I warn that there is a real danger this time and there is no escape confronting this danger for it will be followed by extinction; either there is a confrontation or there is extinction and destruction.

The leader in his address to the Mauritanian cadres and intellectuals dealt with the revolutionary movement inside Fatah and the small gap opened by the Lebanese resistance against the Zionist enemy. He called on the Arab nation to enter through this opening so as to expand and to become a comprehensive popular liberation [word indistinct] that will end the Zionist entity.

The leader of the revolution stressed that the Beirut fire has burnt the Arab regimes. The Arab nation [word indistinct] back the struggle of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples against the imperialist Zionist presence in occupied Palestine and Lebanon.

He added that the revolutionary movement which broke out inside Fatah is a positive revolutionary movement aiming to unify the Palestinian resistance and that the Arab nation must support it and stand by its side and by the side of the Lebanese national movement and that the Mauritanian people must shoulder their responsibility towards their bretheren in Palestine and Lebanon. The Mauritanian cadres and intellectuals through their meeting with the brother leader of the revolution stressed that the people of Mauritania are following up with deep interest what is happening on the soil of the great Fatah revolution and are proud of the achievements of the Libyan-Arab people by the revolution which cleansed their land of imperialist military bases and restored to the Libyan-Arab person his dignity, freedom and his humanity and enabled him to control his authority, his wealth and weapons.

The Mauritanian intellectuals in their meeting with the brother leader stressed the need for comprehensive Arab unity to mobilize all effective Arab resources to destroy the Zionist train of death driven by American power.

**Departs Nouakchott**

*AB241315 Paris AFP in French 1239 GMT 24 Jul 83*

[Text] Nouakchott, 24 Jul (AFP) — Leader of the Libyan revolution Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi left Nouakchott on Sunday following his 48-hour official visit to Mauritania.

Col al-Qadhdhafi, who is going to Algeria, was seen off by Mauritanian head of state Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala and by members of the Military Committee for National Salvation (CMSN) and members of the Mauritanian Government.

**Joint Communique**

*LD242124 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1850 GMT 24 Jul 83*

[Libyan-Mauritanian joint communique — JANA headline]

[Text] Tripoli, 24 Jul (JANA) At the invitation of Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state of theIslamic Republic of Mauritania, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution accompanied by an important delegation paid a working visit to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania 22-24 July 1983. The visit came within the framework of contacts and consultations aimed at mobilizing Arab efforts and abilities to confront the real dangers that surround the Arab nation, to strengthen the fraternal ties existing between the two fraternal peoples, to promote the close cooperation between them in various fields and to coordinate the attitudes of the two countries on Arab, Islamic, African, and international issues.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution,was accorded a full popular and official welcome on arrival at Nouakchott International Airport. Leading those who came to welcome him was Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala and the prime minister, the defense minister, members of the government and senior state officials.

The welcome, in which scores of thousands of Mauritanian citizens took part, reflected the deep fraternal ties between the two fraternal peoples and the fateful cohesion between them.

During the talks that took place between Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, attended on the Libyan Arab side by brother 'Abd al-'Ati Ibrahim al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the People's Committee of the Foreign Liaison Bureau, and on the Mauritanian side by Brother Col Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, prime minister and defense minister, Brother Maj Ahmed Ould Minnih, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and Brother Mohamed Fadil Ould Eddah, deputy minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, they studied current conditions in the Arab homeland and the African Continent, international issues of mutual interest, and the stage reached by bilateral relations and how to develop them in harmony with the single will of the two fraternal peoples.

After Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi acquainted his brother Lt Col Homahed Khouna Ould Haydala with the results of and aims of his pan-Arab tour which included several Arab countries, he explained to him the dimensions of the dangers and challenges which confront the Arab existence and what the historic responsibilities demand from Arab leaders to extricate the Arab nation from the dangerous plight it is currently experiencing.

The two sides have agreed that the Arab nation is passing through a crucial stage in its history, a stage that is considered one of the most crucial stages of struggle against colonialism, Zionism, and reaction. They affirmed the need to continue the struggle to repel Zionist aggression and halt the Israeli policy of expansion embodied in imposing humiliating agreements on the Arab nation.

The two sides renewed their full support for the just issue of the Palestinian people for the return, self-determination, and establishment of their independent state on their own territory under the leadership of the PLO.

The two sides believe that the nature of the Zionist danger that threatens the Arab existence and Arab destiny makes it imperative for all the Arab states to combine their energies and potentials and place them at the service of the Arab destiny.

In this connection the two sides affirmed their belief that Arab unity forms the effective guarantee and medium for the triumph of the pan-Arab will and realization of the means of invincibility, strength for the homeland and Arab compatriots. To achieve this aim the two sides noted that the requirements of establishing a joint Arab action for confronting the enemy makes it necessary to by-pass side issues and fully concentrate on laying down a comprehensive long-term Arab strategy which would be the instrument in the battles of liberation and progress.

The two sides expressed their determination to strive for the construction of the Arab Maghreb, which requires the achievement of economic integration and coordination among its countries in all fields, as a means to achieving overall Arab unity. For the sake of this objective the two sides believe that enabling the Saharan people to exercise their right of self-determination in accordance with the resolutions of the 19th OAU summit in Addis Ababa will create a positive climate for a just and lasting solution to this problem and remove the causes of tension in the region and distance it from international conflicts.

In reviewing the latest developments in the African Continent, the two sides stressed their full backing of the struggle of the African peoples in Namibia and South Africa, and renewed their commitment to support the steadfastness of the African frontline countries which have been confronting courageously the criminal attacks by the racist Pretoria regime.

The two sides also stressed their commitment to the OAU, and their support of it in facing the conspiracies aimed at dividing the continent and crippling its liberation, economic and social activities.

After examining the current situation in Chad and attempts by foreign forces to (?aggravate) the internal conflict in that fraternal African country, the two sides condemned the foreign intervention in Chad and expressed their support for the recent OAU bureau resolutions calling for an end to foreign intervention in the internal affairs of Chad and for a national reconciliation among the conflicting Chadian groups.

Discussing the current situation at the international level, the two sides expressed their condemnation of the provocative maneuvers carried out by imperialist forces in parts of the Arab homeland and the African Continent. The stressed their determination to continue resisting the policies of the colonial force aimed at terrorizing and subjugating peoples through economic pressure and expansion of military bases.

They stressed anew their commitment to the Nonaligned Movement's principles, and their determination to bolster its role for the sake of world sovereignty, security, and peace. At the level of bilateral relations, talks were held and aspects of existing cooperation between the two fraternal countries were discussed.

The two sides stressed their determination to strengthen cooperation in all fields in a way that will respond to the aspirations of the two fraternal peoples. Regarding this the two sides agreed to instruct the joint Libyan-Mauritanian committee to bring forward its ninth meeting in Tripoli to revise and follow up the process of bilateral cooperation and suggest new fields that would contribute to strengthening and developing relations between the two fraternal countries.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the positive brotherly spirit which dominated the talks, and at the fruitful results achieved during this visit. They stressed the importance of continued meetings and consultations between them at various levels.

The great guest, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, expressed his profound gratitude and appreciation of the brotherly hospitality and the great official and popular reception which reflected the depth of historical and cultural ties between the two fraternal peoples. He extended an invitation to his brother Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala to visit the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. It was accepted with thanks, the date for it to be set later.

Issued in Nouakchott 24 July 1983

**Cooperation Accord Signed**

*LD242233 Tripoli JANA in English 1902 GMT 24 Jul 83*

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 14, July 24, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The minutes of a cooperation agreement between the Jamahiriyah and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania were signed today by Mr 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, the secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau and Mr Ahmed Ould Minnih, Mauritania's foreign and cooperation minister.

The minutes of the cooperation agreement include the convening of meetings between the leaders of the great Al Fatih revolution and Military Committee for National Salvation in Mauritania in Tripoli and Nouakchott, joint meetings of the General People's Committee and the Mauritanian Cabinet members twice a year alternatively [as received] in Tripoli and Nouakchott and meetings between the secretariats of the Basic People's Congresses in Jamahiriyah and committees of masses education in Mauritania.

The minutes of the cooperation agreement also stipulate the Jamahiriyah Foreign Liaison Bureau and Mauritania's Foreign Minsitry preparation of the executive programme for these meetings.

## ETHIOPIA

### COPWE Delegation Returns From USSR 22 July

*EA232041 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1900 GMT 22 Jul 83*

[Text] The delegation led by Comrade Endale Tesema, a member of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] Standing Committee, of the COPWE Central Committee, and who is the COPWE representative in Gamu Gofa Region, returned to Addis Ababa today after completing a 1-week tour of study in the USSR.

In a statement on arrival in Addis Ababa, Comrade Endale said that the delegation's visit was a fruitful one and that they held discussions which enabled them to gain experience on party formation and the conduct of ideological work from the tried and tested CPSU. He added that the delegation had gained useful experience for the formation of our party during its visit to the Ukrainian SSR, through its observation of the activities of Communist Party bodies from the republic level down to the grassroots organizations, and by holding discussions.

A 30-member COPWE delegation which visited the USSR on a similar mission for a 15-day tour of study has also returned.

### SFRY Official Makes Departure Statement

*EA231842 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 22 Jul 83*

[Text] Comrade Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, today affirmed that the relations and cooperation between Socialist Ethiopia and the SFRY will be further strengthened.

Comrade Zvone Dragan made this known in a statement he issued this afternoon before leaving for his country after completing his working visit to Ethiopia at the head of a high-level Yugoslav delegation. The delegation was seen off at Bole International Airport by Comrade Addis Tedla, member of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] Standing Committee and of the COPWE Executive Committee and vice chairman of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council; and by ministers and other high-level government officials.

Comrade Dragan said that he was impressed by development projects and social activities, and added that his visit will contribute greatly to strengthening bilateral relations and cooperation. He added that he was able to see that the results achieved and the revolutionary work being carried out by Socialist Ethiopia in its efforts to build a new system are (?impressive). [passage indistinct]

## SEYCHELLES

### Voters To Elect New Assembly 7 August

*AB221220 Paris AFP in English 1154 GMT 22 Jul 83*

[Text] Victoria, July 22 (AFP) — Voters in the Seychelles will go to the polls on August 7 to elect a new People's Assembly, it was announced here today.

The majority of candidates will be elected unopposed since the Seychelles People's Progressive Front (SSPF), the only party here, has selected only 30 contenders for the 23 seats in the People's Assembly.

for the elections which are held every four years.

The last elections to choose the Assembly's members and to confirm in office President France Albert Rene were held in 1979.

The Indian Ocean archipelago, which gained independence from Britain seven years ago, consists of nearly 100 islands with a population of 62,000 inhabitants.

## SOMALIA

### Romania's Ceausescu Pays Official Visit

#### Siad Barre Welcomes Ceausescu

*EA221825 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 22 Jul 83*

[Text] Challe Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, arrived at 13:45 today at Mogadishu international airport. He was accompanied by Dr Elena Ceausescu, deputy prime minister of Romania, and a large delegation.

Challe Nicolae Ceausescu and his delegation, who are in the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] for an official, friendly visit, were warmly welcomed at the airport by Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, secretary general of the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party [SRSP] and SDR president, his wife, Challe Khadija Maalin, Second Vice President Challe Major General Hussein Kulmie Afrah, bureau chairmen, ministers, deputy ministers, senior party and government officials, foreign envoys accredited to the SDR, representatives of social organizations, and a large crowd of people.

On entering SDR airspace, the plane carrying the Romanian leader was escorted by SDR Air Force units until the Romanian leader's plane landed safely at Mogadishu international airport.

Challe Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Communist Party of Romania and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, was greeted by a 21-gun salute. The Romanian leader was presented with a bouquet by young girls from the October Revolutionary Youth. Challe Ceausescu, accompanied by Challe Siad Barre, reviewed units of the Somali Armed Forces, all in smart uniforms.

The Romanian leader was greeted by the national anthems of the SDR and Romania. Challe Siad Barre then introduced Challe Ceausescu to the Somali leaders who were at the airport to greet the Romanian leaders, diplomats, and other officials. The secretary general of the Communist Party of Romania, Challe Nicolae Ceausescu, and the secretary general of the SRSP, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, as well as the other officials accompanying the two leaders, headed for the official residence which had been specially prepared for the honored guests.

Challe Ceausescu, Challe Siad, and other leaders were greeted by a very large crowd of people who lined the long route from Mogadishu international airport to Villa Somalia. Those who lined the route were waving green branches and the flags of the SDR and Romania, and were chanting songs and slogans, all of which showed the warm and enthusiastic welcome that the Somalis have accorded the Romanian delegation.

Reporters from the SOMALI NEWS AGENCY who were present at the airport have also told us that the visit by Challe Nicolae and Madame Elena to the SDR, which is their first, follows an invitation extended to them by Challe Siad Barre. Challe Nicolae Ceausescu's delegation includes the first vice premier of Romania, who is also the foreign minister, the minister of foreign trade, and other senior officials.

**Talks Open 22 July**

*EA222222 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali*
*1700 GMT 22 Jul 83*

[Text] The promotion of trade and the development of technical cooperation between the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] and the Socialist Republic of Romania in the fields of agriculture, industry, fisheries, minerals, and livestock were some of the major points raised during the first round of official talks held this afternoon at the People's Hall here in Mogadishu. The talks were attended by the Romanian delegation, led by Challe Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the republic, and by senior Somali officials led by Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party [SRSP] and president of the SDR.

The talks, which opened and took place in a cordial atmosphere of complete understanding, provided an opportunity to review not only the strengthening of friendly relations and bilateral cooperation in the economic and social sectors, but also the global crisis, particularly those problems pertaining to Africa, Asia, and Europe.

The Somali delegation which took part in the meeting included the president's wife, Challe Khadija Maalin; Second Vice President Major General Hyssein Kulmie Afrah; the chairman of the General Bureau of Organizations and Mobilization of the SRSP Central Committee; the minister of industry; the minister of mineral and water development; the minister of foreign affairs; the minister of livestock, forestry and range; the minister of fisheries; the minister of commerce; the adviser to the minister of national planning; the deputy foreign minister; the director general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the director general of the Asian and Socialist Countries Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Romanian side included Madame Elena Ceausescu, first deputy prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Challe Gheorghe Oprea; Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei; Minister of Foreign Trade Vasile Pungan; Chairman of Party Affairs Silviu Curticeanu; Constantin (Michel), adviser to the Romanian president, and the director of that country's foreign affairs, Petre Tanasie.

A ministerial committee was formed during this afternoon's session which will discuss in detail all the points raised at this afternoon's meeting.

Reporters from the SOMALI NEWS AGENCY stated that the first round of talks ended at 1915 and noted that they will be resumed tomorrow morning. The reporters added that the Somali foreign minister, Challe Dr. Abdurahman Jama Barre, received the foreign minister of Romania, Challe Stefan Andrei, at the People's Hall here in Mogadishu this afternoon. The two ministers discussed bilateral relations, ways in which our relations and cooperation might be strengthened, and other international and regional matters.

**Dinner Remarks Reported**

*EA232153 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali*
*0330 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[Excerpt] Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party [SRSP] and president of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR], and his wife, Challe Khadija Maalim, held a dinner party last night at Villa Somalia for Challe Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of The dinner party was also attended by the second vice president of the SDR, Challe Major General Hussein Kulmie Afrah; bureau chairmen, ministers, senior party and government officials, Arab diplomats and other foreign missions accredited to the SDR, and other officials.

The two presidents then delivered speeches on the historic relations between the two countries, the Horn of Africa issue, and other global concerns. In his address, the president of the SDR, Challe Mohamad Siad Barre, spoke at length on the friendly and cooperative relations which exist between Somalia and Romania. He noted that these ties had been strengthened since his visit to Romania and pointed out that they would be further consolidated by the current visit by Challe Ceausescu to Somalia. Challe Siad Barre said the welcome accorded the distinguished guests by the Somali public is not only a manifestation of the Somali people's esteem for President Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian party

and government, but is also an indication of the Somali nation's desire to further consolidate the cordial relations and cooperation between the two friendly states.

President Siad Barre expressed sincere gratitude for the assistance that the Socialist Republic of Romania extends to the SDR in the economic, health, and social sectors.

The president of the SDR, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, dealt comprehensively in his address with the problem in the Horn of Africa, pointing out that the root of the conflict lay with the Abyssinian black colonialists, who were depriving the Western Somali, Abo, Eritrean, and other peoples struggling for their freedom of their right to self-determination. It was a fact that the problem and danger in the Horn of Africa did not arise from the question of borders, but rather from the issue of colonialism and colonized peoples, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre said.

On the region's refugee problem, President Siad Barre made it clear that Somalia is facing many difficulties as a result of the influx of refugees which has seriously harmed the nation's economy.

The president added that the instability existing in the Horn of Africa was caused by the large quantities of arms being poured into the region and by the interference of foreign powers and their surrogates who were oppressing the peoples of the area. Challe Siad Barre said that the presence of big powers and the arms imbalance existing in the region had to a great extent encouraged the constant provocative attacks on Somalia by Abyssinia, attacks which have been occurring since July 1982.

The secretary general of the SRSP, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, also made it clear that Somalia would continue with its desire to cooperate with peace-loving countries in seeking a just and lasting solution to the problem of the Horn of Africa. But it was imperative, the president went on to say, to respect and to take into consideration the basic right to self-determination of the peoples concerned.

Turning to security in the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea, the president urged that these be designated zones of peace, from which foreign forces and those serving others should withdraw.

On the Chad issue, the president said that the SDR, in the interest of the Chadian people's independence and freedom, calls for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the country, for an end to bloodshed, and for the safeguarding of the legitimate government in the country.

On South Africa, Challe Siad Barre declared that the SDR was opposed to the apartheid policy of the so-called South African Government and appealed for the immediate granting of independence to the people of Namibia in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 435.

On the Middle East, Challe Siad Barre stated that the SDR favored the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon and noted that the Palestinian people should be allowed to exercise their right to self-determination and independence.

The president of the SDR also called on Iraq and Iran to end the Gulf war and to open peace negotiations as a means of resolving the misunderstanding between the two sides.

On the question of Afghanistan and Kampuchea, Challe Siad Barre said foreign forces should immediately withdraw from those countries, allowing their peoples to be independent and free from interference in their internal affairs.

In his speech on the occasion, the secretary general of the Communist Party of Romania and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Challe Nicolae Ceausescu, expressed his sincere gratitude to the party, people, and Government of Somalia for the warm welcome accorded to him and his delegation. He also wished the people of Somalia progress and prosperity under the correct leadership of Challe Siad Barre.

Challe Ceausescu dwelt on the cordial relations and cooperation which exists between the two sides, and made special note of the fact that these links have been strengthened since 1981, when President Siad Barre visited Romania.

On the multifaceted cooperation between the two countries, President Ceausescu said Somalia and Romania were jointly engaged in several projects in the economic, technical, and scientific fields and noted that the talks held between the two sides would further enhance the broad relationship between them. He also mentioned that the two sides had expressed identical views in many areas.

Regarding the tension in the Horn of Africa, President Ceausescu said that lasting peace in the region could be achieved only through negotiations involving all the peoples concerned.

Turning to South Africa, President Ceausescu declared that Namibia must be granted full, unconditional independence. He added that his country is opposed to the apartheid policy of South Africa.

On the Middle East, the president said Israel should withdraw from all Arab lands which it occupied in 1967. He also called for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon and independence for the Palestinian people, as this was the only way of achieving lasting security and stability in the Middle East.

The secretary general of the Communist Party of Romania spoke at length on the danger posed by the nuclear arms race between the big powers and said that peace-loving countries could play a greater role in countering this threat to the existence of mankind. President Ceausescu called on the countries of the Third World to establish genuine cooperation among themselves so as to promote economic development and to play their role in ensuring global peace and stability.

**Talks End, Accords Signed**

*EA231632 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[Text] Challe Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of

Romania, accompanied by Madame Elena Ceausescu and a large delegation, left Mogadishu international airport today at 1215 following their 2-day official visit to the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR].

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Challe Ceausescu, and his delegation were given a warm farewell at Mogadishu international airport by Mohammed Siad Barre, secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party [SRSP] and SDR president; the president's wife, Challe Khadija Maalim; the second vice president of the SDR, Challe Major General Hussein Kulmie Afrah; bureau chairmen, ministers, senior party and government officials, foreign diplomats accredited to the SDR, and other officials.

The secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, Challe Nicolae Ceausescu, told SOMALI NEWS AGENCY reporters in the VIP lounge at Mogadishu international airport that his visit to the SDR, which took place at the invitation of Challe Siad Barre, and his subsequent talks with Somali leaders had been very fruitful, achieving tangible results. Regarding bilateral agreements, Challe Ceausescu noted that they are very important to the two countries, the SDR and Romania, and will open a new chapter in economic, technical, scientific, and cultural cooperation between Somalia and Romania. Challe Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, added: We agreed to cooperate fully in efforts to solve international crises and to find lasting solutions to the tensions and confrontations between the countries of the world, and to create a new economic order. Addressing himself to the question of the Horn of Africa, Challe Ceausescu said that in order to achieve lasting peace in the region, the crisis there must be ended through talks involving all those peoples affected by it.

On behalf of himself and his delegation, Challe Nicolae Ceausescu expressed sincere gratitude to the party, government, and people of Somalia for the warm and friendly welcome accorded him and his delegation while in the SDR. Challe Ceausescu wished success to all Somalis in their efforts to implement their national development programs and to guarantee their freedom.

Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, accompanied by Mohammed Siad Barre, secretary general of the SRSP and SDR president, inspected a guard of honor drawn from units of the SDR Armed Forces while the national anthems of the two countries were played.

The Romanian delegation headed by Challe Ceausescu and the officials of the SDR released a joint communique following their talks which dealt with political, economic, and social issues, and signed agreements on economic cooperation, protocol agreements between the two parties, and programs pertaining to the implementation of joint projects.

President Ceausescu and President Siad Barre, accompanied by senior officials from the SDR and Romania, visited Afgoi district where Ceausescu inspected Lafoleh colleges, experimental agricultural farms, the revolutionary youth center at Lafoleh, the girl's home in Afgoi, the prison services farm, and the artificial insemination center, all in Afgoi district. In their tour of those places, the leaders were impressed with the achievements made by those centers, colleges, and farms. The officers in charge of each place visited were on hand to brief the two presidents.

**Joint Communique Released**

*EA240434 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[Text] A joint communique on bilateral relations, matters concerning Africa, and other international issues was released today by the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] and the Socialist Republic of Romania at the end of the official and friendly visit to Somalia by the secretary general of the Communist Party of Romania, Challe Nicolae Ceausescu, Madame Elena Ceausescu, and their delegation.

The two countries, Somalia and Romania, also signed an economic cooperation agreement, protocol agreements between the two parties, and a program aimed at implementing the jointly funded projects.

In the joint communique, the two presidents state their pleasure at the practical progress and development of friendly relations, cooperation, and accord between their countries and point out the importance of their summit talks for the strengthening of bilateral cooperation and ties in all fields.

In the joint communique, the SDR president, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, and the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Challe Nicolae Ceausescu, stress their identical views regarding the economic sectors of the two countries, emphasizing that productive sectors such as agriculture, mining, industry, building, transportation, and fisheries are the basis for strengthening and broadening bilateral cooperation.

The two sides also agreed to assign senior officials to study and take practical steps in implementing existing development projects while simultaneously studying ways and means of identifying other projects which may also serve as points of cooperation.

The two presidents further note that cooperation in the technical, educational, and social sectors is of great value to both countries and that such cooperation should be encouraged.

The two sides confirm the need to strengthen relations between the two parties, the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party [SRSP] and the Romanian Communist Party [RCP]. Particular attention should be paid to increasing the number of visits exchanged by officials of the SRSP and the RCP, and by members of the social organizations of the two countries.

On African issues, the two presidents hold identical views regarding the need for the governments and peoples of Africa to achieve progress which is based on freedom and independence, and is devoid of foreign intervention. Challe Siad Barre and Challe Nicolae Ceausescu also discussed in detail the question of the Horn of Africa. In their communique, they highlight their grave concern over the lack of peace in the region and call for a lasting solution to the crisis in the Horn of Africa so as to ensure the freedom, progress, and independence of all countries in the region

and to act as a spearhead for peace and understanding throughout the continent of Africa. The two sides note the need for the OAU to play a major role in fighting imperialism, colonialism, apartheid, and racism. They also point out the practical steps that have been taken by the OAU in the development program of the African Continent. The OAU urged Africa to strive for closer cooperation in the economic and other fields in order to strengthen their political and economic independence while at the same time strengthening their freedom and cooperation.

On international issues, the two presidents said that peace, stability, progress, and international cooperation can only be achieved and ensured when all governments and peoples of the world implement and respect human justice, equality, self-determination, and national independence for all. They called for non-interference in the internal affairs of all states and for the non-use of threats and military might to subdue others. They advocated the full safeguarding of the right of all peoples to self-determination and independence and urged political dialogue as a means of resolving the misunderstandings which existing among the countries of the world.

On the question of Namibia's independence, the two presidents emphasized the urgent need to hasten the independence of that country and to respect the just rights of the people of Namibia for self-determination. They condemned the delay of Namibia's independence by the Pretoria regime.

On the crisis in the Middle East, President Siad Barre and President Ceausescu express great concern at the grave situation prevailing there. They also stress the need to find a lasting solution based on justice and peace, a solution which can be achieved only if Israel vacates the areas it seized from the Arab countries and only if the Palestinian people's just rights to self-determination and to their own independent state are respected. The role of the PLO as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people was also confirmed. Regarding Lebanon, the two presidents jointly called for the unconditional withdrawal of all Israeli troops from Lebanon so as to ensure and strengthen the sovereignty and independence of that country. Challe Siad Barre and Challe Nicolae Ceausescu express their concern at the ongoing Gulf war between Iraq and Iran, which has resulted in heavy casualties, death, and destruction. They call on the warring nations to halt the conflict and to open talks aimed at ending the crisis between the two neighboring countries, in the interests of the peoples of Iraq and Iran and the peace and stability of the region and the world at large.

The two presidents touch on the difficult situation currently facing the continent of Europe as a result of the large quantity of arms there, particularly nuclear arms, and call for the withdrawal of all such arms and the designation of Europe as a zone of peace.

On the Indian Ocean, the presidents of Somalia and Romania declare the stand of their two countries to be one of support for the policy of making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace, and see a basis for mankind to live in peace and freedom in the resolutions adopted by the OAU and the nonaligned nations which urge the reduction of nuclear weapons and the avoidance of such wars.

The two presidents also note the need to combat the economic recession and institute a new world economic order that can benefit the whole world, and in particular the developing countries.

Challe Siad Barre and Challe Nicolae Ceausescu declare the United Nations to be the only forum where international crises and confrontations may be ended, and called on Third World countries to participate in the practical solution of the international crisis.

The secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Challe Nicolae Ceausescu, and Madame Elena Ceausescu expressed profound thanks to Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, secretary general of the SRSP and SDR president for the warm and friendly welcome accorded to them and their delegation in Somalia and the warm hospitality shown while on their official visit there.

Challe Nicolae Ceausescu and Madame Elena Ceausescu extended an official and friendly invitation to Challe Mohamed Siad Barre and Challe Khadija Maalim to visit Romania. This was gladly accepted and the date of the visit will be announced later through their diplomatic missions.

## DFSS Warns Romania, Djibouti on Mediation

*EA231652 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 22 Jul 83*

[Text] A press statement issued by the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, DFSS, wing of the Somali opposition forces contains a warning to the governments that have officially announced their involvement in efforts to mediate the crisis in the Horn of Africa. The press statement added that their attempt at mediation will end in total failure.

The press statement released by the DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces revealed that in the past few weeks the governments of the Republic of Djibouti and Romania have been officially engaged in mediation efforts dealing with the crisis in the Horn of Africa, with special emphasis being given to the issue between Ethiopia and Somalia.

The DFSS press statement noted that the above-mentioned governments are busily engaged in mediation efforts while the entire world knows and clearly sees both that the dictator Siad Barre's regime is crumbling and that the Somali opposition forces, led by the DFSS wing, are making progress. The armed struggle of the DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces has spread throughout Somalia, especially in the central regions of Mudugh, Hiran, and Ghel Gudut.

The press statement revealed that the Barre regime is not in a position either to represent or speak in the name of the Somali nation or to enter into bilateral or international talks. For that reason, the press statement from the DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces informs the two governments that have taken it upon themselves to directly mediate in the crisis in the Horn of Africa that they are warned to desist from such moves — which

will not produce tangible results. The DFSS press statement added that no meaningful outcome can emerge from talks with the dying regime led by the dictator Siad Barre. The press statement stressed that no tangible or acceptable outcome can materialize from any talks which are not attended by the Somali opposition forces, and the DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces is not prepared to enter into any talks with the dictator Siad Barre at any level, be it regional or national.

Although the Somali opposition forces believe that any peace that might be achieved in Somalia and in the Horn of Africa will benefit the Somali community in the long run, the DFSS wing knows that Siad Barre cannot be trusted by anyone, in particular by those in this region who know him. The statement also pointed out that the countries of this area will not respect the outcome of the mediation efforts currently being undertaken by the Republic of Djibouti and Romania. The countries of the region know that Siad Barre cannot be trusted. The entire world knows him as a cheat and "conman" [last word in English].

The DFSS press statement underlined to the world at large the fact that the dictator Siad Barre has lost his grip on the country and his administration has totally collapsed. Therefore, no normal person will enter into any negotiations with the dying regime. The truth is that no nation or leader worth the name will attempt to enter or insist upon any mediation effort in the Horn of Africa in which the dictator Siad Barre participates [words indistinct].

## Somali Nationalist Movement Holds Congress

*EA221726 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Excerpts] The Third General Congress of the Somali Nationalist Movement, SNM, wing of the Somali opposition forces opened on 19 July 1983 at one of the SNM bases inside Somalia [as heard].

The Third General Congress of the SNM is being attended by officially invited delegates, among whom are representatives of liberation movements and governments which maintain friendly and cooperative links with the Somali opposition forces. The delegates attending the Third General Congress of the SNM include a delegation from the DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces and representatives from Somali communities in the Arab world, North America, and Western Europe. Other participants, including senior officers of the Somali Armed Forces, politicians, intellectuals, and members of the Somali general public, are acting in the name of Somalis inside the country. Representatives of the African liberation movements are also attending the congress.

The opening session of the Third General Congress of the SNM wing of the Somali opposition forces was addressed by the chairman of the SNM, fighter (Yusuf 'Ali Shaykh Madar). The chairman recalled the achievements of the SNM since its inception.

The congress also heard speeches by representatives of the organizations and countries which maintain good, friendly relations with the SNM wing of the Somali opposition forces. These included the DFSS, representatives of liberation movements, and other delegates.

In his speech, Mr (Yusuf 'Ali Shaykh Madar), chairman of the SNM wing of the Somali opposition forces, touched on the foreign and domestic policies of the SNM wing of the Somali opposition forces. The chairman detailed the resolutions of the Second General Congress of the SNM wing of the Somali opposition forces, held on 29 April 1982; the achievements since then; and the SNM's armed struggle against the anti-Somali regime of Siad Barre. Mr (Yusuf 'Ali Shaykh Madar), chairman of the SNM wing of the Somali opposition forces, also touched on the First General Congress of the SNM, which was held on 6 April 1981.

In his opening address, Mr (Yusuf 'Ali Shaykh Madar), chairman of the SNM wing of the Somali opposition forces, noted that the SNM and DFSS wings of the Somali opposition forces, having reached and signed an agreement in October 1982 pledging full cooperation in the military, political, and information fields, have reaffirmed their wish to continue with such efforts in their armed struggle to hasten the fall of the anti-Somali regime of Siad Barre.

The chairman of the SNM revealed that the aim of his organization is to form a government based on regional administration [words indistinct]. The chairman called on all the peoples of the region known as the Horn of Africa to live in peace and good neighborliness. Mr (Yusuf 'Ali Shaykh Madar), chairman of the SNM wing of the Somali opposition forces, vehemently condemned the foreign bases in the Horn of Africa and the Berbera Base.

(Dr 'Abd as-Salam), foreign secretary of the SNM wing of the Somali opposition forces, also addressed the congress and called on the peoples of the world to strive for peace, progress, and cooepration.

The Third General Congress of the SNM wing of the Somali opposition forces, which has been in session since the 19th of this month, has resolved to adopt and implement the constitution: The Nature of the Armed Struggle and the General Administration of the Movement, the SNM.

Reports reaching us from the SNM General Congress confirm that detailed discussions took place on how to change the regime currently in power in Somalia. The SNM wing also called on the general public of Somalia to work for equality and justice and to endeavor to solve the problems now afflicting the country's political, social, and economic sectors.

The Third General Congress of the SNM wing of the Somali opposition forces continued in an atmosphere of nationalism, brotherhood, and enthusiasm.

## UGANDA

### Journalists To Receive Aid From PRC Counterparts

*EA240313 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[Text] The Uganda Journalists Association is to receive aid from the All-China Journalists Association. The aid will be in the form of office materials needed in the re-establishment of its media secretariat at its headquarters on [name indistinct] Street in Kampala.

The pledge was made recently by the vice chairman and director of the liaison office of the All-China Journalists Association, Mr (Wang-fe) at a farewell reception he gave in honor of the visiting media delegation in Peking. The Uganda delegation was led by Mr (Wafula Ogote).

Talking on behalf of their associations, Mr (Wang-fe) and Mr (Wafula Ogote) pledged to strengthen the existing ties and cooperation between the All-China Journalists Association and the Uganda Journalists Association for (?their) mutual benefit. They particularly expressed the need to work together in order to realize the Third World demand for the new international information order.

## CHAD

### Further Reportage on Continued Fighting

#### Libyan Planes at Border

*NC241713 Paris AFP in English 1703 GMT 24 Jul 83*

[By Christian Millet]

[Excerpt] Ndjamena, July 24 (AFP) — Libyan aircraft are massed on the Chadian border, apparently in anticipation of a major battle between forces of Chadian President Hissein Habre and his ousted Libyan-backed predecessor Goukouni Oueddei, Western diplomatic sources said here today.

The planes include MIG-23 and Sukhoi fighter-bombers and Italian-made Marchetti tactical support aircraft in Aozou, a region of northern Chad occupied by Libya since 1973, and Tupolev-22 bombers at Sabhah and Ma'tan as-Sarra in southern Libya, the sources said.

The question remained whether the Libyans would intervene in the expected battle for the key oasis town of Faya-Largeau in northern Chad, which has been held by Mr Goukouni's forces for the past month.

Since taking Faya-Largeau Mr Goukouni's troops fought their way down to the eastern town of Abeche, but were then driven back after Mr Habre received tons of arms and equipment, notably from France.

The sources said that Libyan transport aircraft had resumed delivering supplies to Faya-Largeau, as well as to Gouro and Ounianga-Kebir, further north. Truck convoys were also being sent from Sabhah and Ma'tan as-Sarra, the sources added.

On the government side an airlift to the front was also underway at what appeared to be maximum capacity, given the aircraft available. Mr Habre himself has also gone to join his troops, along with many of his closest colleagues from his Armed Forces of the North (FAN), who are now ministers in his government or heads of state agencies.

Those who remained here said that the battle for Faya-Largeau would not be easy, as although French supplies had helped to fill the gap, the balance had still not been made up between the two sides.

#### Government Forces Advance Northward

*JN231048 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1040 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[Text] Ndjamena, 23 Jul (SUNA) — Chadian Government forces have begun to advance toward the city of Fada, in northern Chad, after having tightened their control over Oum Chalouba and (Kalli). Press reports yesterday denied claims by Goukouni and his rebels that they still controlled Oum Chalouba and (Kalli).

### Foreign Minister Makes Stopover in France

#### Discusses Chinese Visit

*AB230724 Paris AFP in English 0715 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[Text] Paris, July 23 (AFP) -- Chadian Foreign Minister Idriss Miskine arrived here today for a stopover on his way home from a nine-day visit to China.

Before leaving Beijing, Mr. Miskine said China supported the "independence and integrity of Chad" and backed the Chadian people in its "just struggle." However he declined to say if China was giving military aid to the Hissein Habre government in its fight against rebels led by ousted President Goukouni Oueddei. Mr Miskine said only that he had touched on "all fields of cooperation" in his talks with his Chinese counterpart Wu Xuequian.

France has provided the Habre government with supplies in the latest round of trouble. Mr. Miskine was to fly home on Monday but no details were released on his Paris stop.

#### Further Report

*AB240826 Paris AFP in French 1501 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[Text] Paris, 23 Jul (AFP) — On Saturday in Paris, Chadian Foreign Minister Idriss Miskine described his just concluded official visit to China as "highly positive."

In a statement to AFP, Mr Miskine, who is making a stopover in the French capital before returning to Ndjamena on Monday, pointed out that his visit resulted in the signing of a protocol agreement for technical and economic assistance. The agreement provides for the resumption of Chinese aid to Chad. Such assistance had been interrupted since 1979. In particular, the agreement provides for a loan of 100 million yen (20 billion CFA francs) and an immediate cash loan of 200 million CFA francs.

"The Chinese Government," Mr Miskine stated, "supports the just cause of the Chadian people who are fighting for their independence and is following developments in Chad with sympathy and great attention." "As might be expected, given the situation," Mr Miskine added, "we discussed military problems, but did not go deeply into this issue."

Mr Miskine also expressed satisfaction over the recent meeting in Addis Ababa of the OAU Bureau, called to examine the Chadian problem. The foreign minister did, however, deplore the fact that the declaration adopted by the Bureau did not reflect the seriousness of the situation. "In fact, we expected the Bureau to demonstrate a willingness to hear both sides, that is, the Chadian Government and the Tripoli government, and to call for an extraordinary summit of heads of state of the OAU," he went on. He regretted that "this was not the case," but noted that "we still rely on the OAU to achieve a settlement of the Chadian problem. We have always supported a peaceful solution based on negotiations with Libya, because we are victims of the Tripoli government's aggression."

"As far as national reconciliation is concerned," Mr Miskine

stated, "we continue to support it, as was demonstrated by the meetings in Libreville and Franceville, Gabon, in July and August 1982, but we want it to be achieved without Libyan interference."

After stating that it was the OAU's duty to find a solution to the question of external interference, Mr Miskine said the $10 million of U.S. aid has come "at the right time." He added that the broad support which Chad enjoys in France "must prompt the French Government to continue to assist us."

**Discusses OAU Initiatives**

*LD231430 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[Text] The director of Chad's foreign policy, [Idriss Miskine, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation] passed through Paris this morning at the end of an official 10-day visit to China. Alain (Chalvron) met and interviewed him on the initiatives undertaken by the pan-African organization, the OAU, to resolve the Chadian conflict.

[Begin Miskine recording] I would first like to take this opportunity to thank the acting president of the OAU and the OAU Bureau for having convened their urgent meeting which was attended by the ten to examine the Chadian issue. However, the declaration [word indistinct] does not reflect the seriousness of recent developments in Chad. Soon after the OAU meeting we were hoping for decisions that would bring a final settlement of this problem, if only through the convening of the OAU Bureau, or — why not? — a special (?meeting) of heads of state to discuss this problem, a meeting that would urge the conflicting parties, that is, the Chadian and Libyan governments, to settle this problem once and for all.

I am slightly disappointed at not seeing these hopes materialize, [words indistinct], this may, perhaps, still happen.

However, we favor a negotiated settlement. We have always done so. The FANT [Chadian National Armed Forces] and the present government are willing to have a negotiated and peaceful settlement of the problem. We favor (?reconciliation) among the brothers of Chad, a reconciliation that must take place without foreign interference, be it Libyan or any other. We must have negotiations — and what will we negotiate about? The occupied area, the territorial integrity of Chad? Our sovereignty? Our independence? All these problems will be dealt with when we encounter our antagonists, that is, the Libyans. [end recording]

It should be noted that Idriss Miskine refused to give any indications of possible military aid from Beijing to President Hissein Habre. The Chadian minister was content to say only that all areas of cooperation had been reviewed during his visit to China.

**Miskine on U.S., French Aid**

*LD241426 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 24 Jul 83*

[Text] The Chadian minister of foreign affairs, who passed through Paris yesterday, minimized the importance of the American aid which was recently granted by Washington to President Hissein Habre's regime. Here is Idriss Miskine speaking to (Alin Chalvron):

[Begin Miskine recording in French] According to the media, if one listens to what this $10 million aid represents, it represents a lot. One must look at [word indistinct], logistical means, the transportation of this equipment remains within the scope of this 10 million and all that derives from this sum. Thus, one must not consider this $10 million, which represents nearly 3.5 thousand million CFA francs, as an end in itself. One must, however, recognize that at the most crucial, difficult, really difficult time, the aid from France was the first to reach us and it represents a total of nearly 200 million. [unit not specified] This is considerable.

I do not know why — perhaps to soil all that exists — one talks about this $10 million sum. It is true, we recognize this assistance, which, for the first time, was official and came directly from the United States. It is a very good thing and is very encouraging, and we do appreciate all that was done, but one must also recognize that the aid we have received from France is far from negligible; nor have we received any other type of aid that has been of comparable (?scope) [end recording]

**Bardai Comments on U.S., Soviet Stands on Chad**

*AB240914 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[Station commentary]

[Summary] "Some of our fellow countrymen may still ask: 'What is going on then in Chad?' A total of 2,000 Zairian troops — perhaps even more — arrived on the national territory several days ago aboard a giant Hercules C-130 aircraft escorted by Mirage jet fighters. They made good the hundreds of casualties sustained by the national annihilation forces." In the meantime, the airlift of military equipment from Paris to Ndjamena has provided the national annihilation forces with a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

Instead of getting promptly involved in the military situation in Chad, France has chosen to step in slowly. The Ndjamena traitors want to use French technicians and mercenaries. "In addition to those French agents, there are also some from several other nationalities — especially U.S. mercenaries. The stir in the Western countries is far from over. The United States itself has joined in with a new Washington-Ndjamena airlift. These are concrete facts confirming the full involvement of the two NATO countries on the side of the terrorist gang."

In the face of the grave decision made by the other side to internationalize an internal conflict and in spite of the massive presence of imperialist forces, the National Liberation Forces remain confident about the outcome of the current struggle. Meanwhile, Chad's friends will not fail to carry out their duties. Despite the deceitful statement by the rebel foreign minister in Paris, China has declined to take sides. "The Soviet Union has strongly condemned France and the United States on several occasions for their flagrant involvement in Chad's purely internal affairs. Moscow's solidarity, which we are happy with, is actually consistent with the image of that great champion of international revolution. As a matter of fact, the Soviet Union has always supported the liberation struggle of the people of the Third World within the framework of the international proletariat. It helped the Vietnamese people until they achieved final victory in the face of U.S. intervention. The Soviet Union has always shown its friendly attitude toward African and other countries which face the U.S. threat." This has been seen during imperialism's attempts to destabilize the African Continent, Asia, and Latin America.

The United States, on the contrary, has taken the side of the oppressors. It has demanded the withdrawal of the internationalist troops from Angola as a precondition for Namibia's independence.

"Even in the Middle East, the United States continues to encourage the Zionist state of Israel in its imperialist strategy against the Arab people." In Latin America, the United States is carrying out provocative acts against Nicaragua, Cuba, and other revolutionary states in the subregion.

The Ndjamena traitor sent an emissary to Beijing recently. "The Chinese Government carefully expressed its neutrality and urged the parties involved to settle their problem on the basis of reconciliation and without foreign interference." As can be clearly seen, the stance taken by China does not conform to the expectations of the blood-thirsty gang in Ndjamena.

## More on Libyan 'Assassination' of POW's

### Protest Lodged With ICRC

*JN231103 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1045 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[Text] Ndjamena, 23 Jul (SUNA) — The Chadian Government has submitted a memorandum to the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] protesting the Libyan invaders' assassination of 30 officers and NCO's of the Chadian National Armed Forces who were captured by the Libyans.

The Chadian Government said in its memorandum that the Libyan invaders had not observed the Geneva Convention on POW's and that they had treacherously assassinated these POW's. Earlier, the Chadian information minister said that Libya had given official and strict orders to its mercenaries to liquidate and assassinate the POW's.

### Goukouni Forces Deny Executions

*AB240730 Paris AFP in English 0718 GMT 24 Jul 83*

[Text] Lome, July 24 (AFP) — The rebel forces of Chadian ex-President Goukouni Oueddei denied Saturday that they had executed 30 officers of President Hissein Habre's Army and recalled what they said was a mass killing by Mr Habre's supporters in 1980.

Radio Bardai, voice of the Goukouni forces based in northern Chad, said Goukouni troops had had nothing to do with the deaths of the soldiers, whose bodies were found last week in a grave near the eastern city of Abeche, according to Mr Habre's regime, shortly after Mr Goukouni's troops were driven out of the town following a brief occupation.

The radio, heard here, said that after Mr Habre had been forced out of the capital, Ndjamena, by Mr Goukouni in December 1980, "hundreds of bodies" had been found in a mass grave in the city's Sabangali section, where Mr Habre's headquarters had been. It also accused him of [words indistinct] the execution in 1975 of a French negotiator involved in trying to free Frenchwoman Francoise Claustre, whom Mr Habre's then-rebel forces had kidnapped.

The radio added that Mr Goukouni's troops gave their prisoners of war "the most humane treatment."

(Chadian Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat "deplored" Saturday a reported banning by Algeria of a United Nations chartered plane carrying relief supplies to Chad from flying over Algeria. In Algiers, a reliable Algerian source said the plane could not have been banned because no flight authorisation had been sought. The local U.N. representative said he knew of no such flight request. The Algerian Government daily, *El Moudjahid*, said a few days ago that Algeria "disapproved of all foreign intervention, of whatever origin" in the Chadian conflict and had never allowed military equipment to be flown to Chad over its territory).

## Faya-Largeau Rally in Support of GUNT Reported

*AB241026 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[Text] The time has come for dialogue with the masses of Faya-Largeau. In this connection, a popular rally was held last Thursday afternoon in the town square. The meeting, which was attended by cabinet members, local authorities, and dignitaries, was presided over by Public Works Minister Comrade (Ahmat Sidi Arakoe), who was acting for Comrade President Goukouni Ouddei, who could not attend.

In his opening address, Comrade Alassane Oumarou, chairman of the management board of Faya-Largeau, introduced the minister of public works to the large crowd which had assembled. The minister then addressed them directly. On behalf of Comrade President Goukouni Oueddei, he greeted the local

population and thanked them for responding massively to the government's appeal.

After speaking of neocolonialism, the factor that perpetuates the war in our country, the minister revealed a scheme to reconquer our fatherland, a plan designed by Zionism and French-U.S. imperialism and carried out in a servile way by Habre, Zairian mercenaries and others recruited from all over the world.

The minister further emphasized the historic (?national) liberation mission of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT]. The GUNT, he stated, wants to free Chad and establish a socialist society resolutely aimed at progress. He urgently called on the people to go back to their normal daily activities because their security is (?assured). He told the inhabitants of the city that the GUNT [words indistinct] and that henceforth neither (inertia) nor [words indistinct] would be accepted.

During the rally, (?a call was made) for the creation and effective operation of two commissions — one charged with security and the other charged with (?the education and information) of the population. The rally was closed with public festivities and the various folk-dance groups performed late into the night.

## ZAIRE

### Mobutu To Begin Visit to France, U.S.

*AB221426 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 22 Jul 83*

[Excerpt] In 48 hours the president of the republic will begin a trip aboard. Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko will go to the United States following a stopover in France. The constituted corporate authorities, assembled at Camp Tshatshi, were the first to learn of this. At the end of their meeting, devoted to a review of the overall situation in the country, the permanent secretary of the Political Bureau answered questions from Lubana Kapassai on the head of state's forthcoming trip:

[Begin recording] [Kapassai] Mr Secretary General of the Political Bureau and Central Committee, you just met with the president for (?60 minutes). Could we know what the meeting was about?

[Permanent secretary] Well, 48 hours before his departure, the founding chairman summoned the heads of the constituted corporate authorities to brief them, first of all on the general situation of the country. The public should know that the head of the party will leave the country for an official working visit to the United States. Before this, on 27 July, he will meet with President Francois Mitterrand in Paris. There he will hold several rounds of talks on our bilateral relations, and on the current situation in Africa. After this, the founding chairman will go to the United States, where he will meet with officials of the State Department and the Department of Defense. He will also see the secretaries of state for defense, budget, treasury, and agriculture. He will also have contacts with congressional circles. Finally, he will meet Vice President Bush and President Reagan. He therefore found it necessary to inform us of these contacts that he will have with these friendly countries. [end recording]

## GHANA

### Trial of Eight Coup Plotters Begins

*AB221940 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 22 Jul 83*

[Text] The public tribunal has started trying eight persons who conspired and prepared to overthrow the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] on 16 June [as heard] this year. They are Captain Edward Adjei-Ampofo, retired; Lieutenant Colonel Ekow Dennis, retired; Lance Corporal Sampson Darkwa; and Sergeant Charles Fofie. Others are Corporal Kwesi Derbrah, Private Samuel K. Amponsah-Dadzie, Major Samuel Boateng Okyere, and ex-Warrant Officer Class II Joseph Osae-Kwakye. Capt Edward Adjei-Ampofo retired and Lt Col Ekow Dennis tried in absentia. The accused persons present pleaded not guilty.

The accused persons are said to have agreed between April and June this year to endeavor to overthrow the government and that they also prepared through meeting and great plans and by other means to overthrow the government. Given the facts of the case, the special prosecutor said the first accused, Capt Ampofo, former aide-de-camp to the late Mr I.K. Akyeampong, in a bid to stage a coup contacted the second accused, Lt Col Ekow Dennis, who was then organizing another group for the same purpose. The two joined forces and solicited the help of the third accused, Lance Cpl Sampson Darkwa, who is Capt Ampofo's brother-in-law. Acting as errand boy, Lance Cpl Sampson Darkwa got in touch with other soldiers who agreed to help. Finally, Maj Okyere, then attached to the Food Distribution Corporation, was approached. He gave some money and some food items to the accused persons and the meeting was held in April. However, their plans leaked and they were arrested on 14 June,2 days before the D-day, 16 June.

The prosecution intends to tender the statements given by the accused because of the confessions they made in them. The first prosecution witness told the tribunal that in June this year, Cpl Kwesi Derbrah, sixth accused, borrowed 30 cedis from him to enable him to attend the meeting. When witness demanded to know the purpose of the meeting, Cpl Derbrah indicated that he would brief him on his return. Cpl Derbrah however did not keep his word. Witness said he subsequently got to know about Cpl Derbrah's activities and made a report to another corporal who in turn informed the PNDC chairman. But witness was unable to attend any of the meetings which Cpl Derbrah as requested by the PNDC chairman to ascertain the truth, since the accused persons were arrested soon after the government had been alerted of the plot.

## LIBERIA

### Doe Regrets Mengistu Statement on Chad

*AB220900 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 20 Jul 83*

[Text] The Liberian leader, Commander in Chief Dr Samuel K. Doe, has expressed regret that Ethiopia, whose leader is the current chairman of the OAU, should take sides in the present conflict in Chad. The head of state said Ethiopia's partiality was contained in the recent statement in Addis Ababa in which that country condemned America's support for the legitimate government of President Hissein Habre. He noted that as far as he could remember, countries whose leaders have served as chairman of the OAU have never disclosed their political or ideological differences to influence pronouncements that could be interpreted as against the interests of Africa.

The Ethiopian foreign minister was quoted as saying that America's support for Chad will contribute towards serious escalation of the conflict in that country. Dr Doe emphasized that, while criticizing the United States for its aid to the Government of Chad, Ethiopia had apparently condoned Libya's outright support for the rebel forces of Goukouni Oueddei.

The Liberian leader, in a statement from the Executive Mansion today, said that as current chairman of the OAU, it was the responsibility of the Ethiopian leader to fully support the legitimate Government in Chad and to use his good offices to bring peace to that war-torn nation. While endorsing the United States for its support of Chad, Dr Doe said all peace-loving nations should come to the aid of that country, which has suffered too long through what he termed an unnecessary civil war. He said any attempt by Ethiopia or its leader to use the organization to cause further disruptions on the continent should lose the respect of all peace-loving nations. He said Ethiopia, which is also facing civil war, should begin to create means of achieving peace in Chad which could serve as an example for that country. Dr Doe warned that the Ethiopian leader should be cautious in his handling of the Chadian situation so as not to plunge the OAU into the serious problems from which it had just emerged.

Concluding, Dr Doe said Liberia firmly supported the leadership of President Hissein Habre and stressed that any attempt to endorse rebellion in Africa could be to the detriment of African nations and the entire continent.

## MALI

### President Schedules Visit to Guinea-Bissau

*AB221610 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 21 Jul 83*

[Text] President of the republic General Moussa Traore today agreed to pay an official visit to Guinea-Bissau before this year ends. This was announced by the press office of the presidency of the republic following an audience which the head of state granted to the Guinea-Bissau ambassador, His Excellency Alexandre (Coehar). Strengthening of friendship and cooperation between Bamako and Bissau was at the center of the talks held in the presence of Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation.

### SDAR Foreign Minister Arrives in Bamako

*AB241326 Paris AFP in French 1142 GMT 24 Jul 83*

[Text] Bamako, 24 Jul (AFP) — SDAR Foreign Minister Ibrahim Hakim arrived in Bamako late on Saturday evening with

a message from the SDAR president to General Moussa Traore, the Malian head of state, it was announced in the Malian capital on Sunday. Mr Hakim was received on arrival by Alioune Blondin Beye, the Malian minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation.

### Loan Agreements Concluded With France

*AB250857 Paris AFP in French 1155 GMT 24 Jul 83*

[Text] Bamako, 24 Jul (AFP) — Four loan agreements of 1.36 billion Malian francs (Fr13.6 million) were signed in Bamako on Friday between Mali and France, it was announced in the Malian capital on Sunday. The loans will be used to rehabilitate the Office du Niger (an agroindustrial project), to strengthen tarred roads, to develop a geological and mineral documentation center and the photovoltaic lighting sector. The documents were signed on behalf of Mali by Imaki Tall, director general for international cooperation, and for France by Henri Duret, head of the cooperation mission in Bamako.

## SENEGAL

### Diouf Comments on OAU Sahara Resolutions

*AB221806 Paris AFP in English 1756 GMT 22 Jul 83*

[Text] Dakar, July 22 (AFP) — Senegalese President Abdou Diouf urged today that the parties to the Western Sahara conflict stick to Organization of African Unity resolutions and hold a referendum in the territory before the end of the year. Mr Diouf told foreign journalists here that if the resolution of the 19th OAU summit held in Addis Ababa last month was not carried through according to the timetable, there would be a new deadlock in the OAU.

Two attempts to stage the 19th summit in Tripoli last year failed and the third bid in Ethiopia in June succeeded only when the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, proclaimed in the territory by the Polisario Front guerrilla group, agreed to abstain from the summit. In this way, Morocco, which is fighting the Polisario in the Western Sahara, and its allies in the OAU agreed to a self-determination referendum before the end of the year and to direct talks with the Polisario, which have not so far materialised.

Mr Diouf, a supporter of Morocco in the conflict with Polisario, played a key role in negotiating the compromise that saved the OAU summit.

Today Mr Diouf said that the OAU deadlock, along with dissension in the Arab League, had blocked attempts to develop economic cooperation within Africa and between Arab and African states.

Meanwhile Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure, who will host the 20th OAU summit, arrived today in Rabat for talks with Morocco's King Hassan II. Mr Sekou Toure was returning from Addis Ababa, where he met with OAU Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam.

### French Defense Delegation Issues Statement

*AB241018 Paris AFP in French 1441 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[Text] Dakar, 23 Jul (AFP) — Military cooperation between France and Senegal has an "examplary character." This was contained in a statement issued on Saturday by the French delegation of the Parliamentary Commission on National Defense, following talks it held this week in Dakar. The delegation, the statement also stressed, "was convinced of the importance of the presence of French tropps in Senegal, both for France as well for the African countries which signed such defense agreements with it."

The delegation of the Commission on National Defense, which arrived in Senegal on 17 July, held talks in particular with Habib Thiam, speaker of the Senegalese National Assembly; Medoune Fall, minister of the Armed Forces; General Idrissa Fall, chief of staff of the Sengalese Armed Forces; as well as officers of the French troops based in Senegal. The delegation, comprising Louis Darinot, chairman of the Commission on National Defense, Loic Bouvard, Yves Lancien, Jean-Claude Dessein, Joseph Gourmelon, and Marc Verdon, will return to Paris on Sunday morning.

## ANGOLA

### Tanzanian Energy Minister Begins 4-Day Visit

*MB250805 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 25 Jul 83*

[Text] Al-Noor Kassum, the Tanzanian minister of water and energy, arrived in Luanda last night for a 4-day official visit to our country at the invitation of Comrade Pedro Castro van Dunem, minister of energy and petroleum of the People's Republic of Angola. The Tanzanian minister, who is accompanied by (Ndugu Barangu), director general for petroleum cooperation and development, will hold talks with our authorities and will visit petroleum installations, cadre training schools, and museums.

### UNITA Defectors Presented at Cuanza Sul Rally

*MB250755 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 25 Jul 83*

[Text] 170 compatriots, who had voluntarily given themselves up to the Angolan authorities after fleeing from the puppet group in the service of Pretoria, were recently presented to the people of Seles, Cuanza Sul Province. The presentation was made during a rally presided over by (Pascoal Kafaia), coordinator of the MPLA-Labor Party municipal committee in Seles. (Kafaia) condemned the Machiavellian actions of the UNITA puppets, who forcibly abduct peaceful citizens and burn houses, cars, and other social assets of public utility.

The just policy of the MPLA-Labor Party and the Government of the People's Republic of Angola toward those who freely give themselves up to the Angolan authorities in order to dedicate themselves to working for the common good was once again evident.

### UNITA Communique on Visit of European MP's

*MB250508 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 24 Jul 83*

["Joint communique of the UNITA Political Bureau and four deputies of the European Parliament," issued at the UNITA Central Base in Angola on 16 July 1983]

[Text] In response to the invitation of President Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, four European deputies visited the free territory of Angola. Having made a number of tours in an atmosphere of full security in the areas liberated by UNITA, they inspected a number of civilian and military installations as well as the Czechoslovak prisoners.

Several rounds of talks were held between UNITA President Jonas Malheiro Savimbi and the UNITA Political Bureau, on one side, and the visiting deputies, who were highly impressed by the warm welcome they received and the state of organization they observed. They were Messrs (Olivier d'Orson), Christian Democratic European deputy from the Republic of France; (James Scott-Hopkins), Conservative European deputy from the United Kingdom; (Helmer Broke), Christian Democratic European deputy from the FRG; and (Luke Beyer Derlick), Liberal European deputy from the Kingdom of Belgium.

The four parliamentarians share the feeling that the president of UNITA, Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, is now in a position to retake the entire territory, but wishes to negotiate the conditions for national reconciliation with the Luanda government. His military success, coupled with the massive support of the people, gives legitimacy to the plan of a leader who has sworn to achieve the objective of liberating his country from all Cuban, Soviet, and East German occupation forces. President Savimbi stressed that his objective was the establishment of a democratic regime in Angola which will ensure and respect all foreign investments.

On Namibia, the two parties agreed that a return to peace and independence in Angola is the key to organizing a true vote for self-determination in Namibia and reestablishing a lasting peace in southern Africa.

Central Base of UNITA in Angola on 16 July 1983, year of the anti-Cuban campaign.

The communique was signed by Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi for UNITA and the four European deputies, Mr (Olivier d'Orson), Christian Democratic European parliamentarian from the Republic of France; Mr James (Scott-Hopkins), Conservative European deputy, UK; Mr (Helmer Broke), Christian Democratic European deputy from the FRG; and Mr (Luke Beyer Derlick), Liberal European deputy from the Kingdom of Belgium.

[Following the reading of the communique, the radio adds: "The deputies stayed 4 days in the areas liberated by UNITA, where they held talks with the comrade president, Dr Savimbi, and the Political Bureau of our UNITA Party."]

## BOTSWANA

### Meeting of Heads of Mission Ends 22 July

*MB230749 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0510 GMT 22 Jul 83*

[Text] Botswana's heads of mission end their meeting today. It was held at the National Assembly in Gaborone for close to 2 days. The conference, held in tight secrecy, has been chaired by the outgoing secretary of external affairs, Mr David Mogale, who is to hold the post of director of personnel at a date still to be announced. The annual conference has drawn Botswana's top diplomats from her five mission: one in Africa, two in Europe, and two in the United States.

### Man Kidnapped, Questioned About Military Camps

*MB231306 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[Text] A 22-year-old Gaborone taxi driver, (Shadrack Maposa), says he was kidnapped by three armed men on Sunday morning after making a deal to transport them to Molepolole. According

to the taxi driver, the men, armed with revolvers and a pistol instead [words indistinct] into thick bush immediately after passing (Metsi-Motlhaba) Bridge. After driving 10 km into the bush, they took away his keys and interrogated him, largely on the location of BDF [Botswana Defence Force] camps and the security arrangements at Botswana police stations. They held him captive for 4 days in the bush before releasing him on Thursday. The taxi driver immediately reported the matter to the police, who are still investigating.

The incident follows a similar one at the beginning of the month involving a taxi driver and two men armed with AK-47 rifles. The two men reportedly stole the taxi at or near Pilane, but first questioned the driver about the whereabouts of BDF camps. The taxi was later recovered by the police from 13 km south of (Batisha) along the Francistown road.

## LESOTHO

### Mofeli Counsels Improved Relations With RSA

*MB221308 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 22 Jul 83*

[Text] The leader of the opposition United Democratic Party in Lesotho, Mr Charles Mofeli, says the prime minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan, is moving in the direction of a one-party dictatorship, as was the case in several African countries.

Mr Mofeli told our Bloemfontein news office that no one knew when the promised general election would be held in Lesotho, but his party was ready to contest all 60 constituencies. He said that the cornerstone of his party's principles was, if it came to power, to establish diplomatic ties with South Africa and also to conclude a nonaggression pact with South Africa.

Mr Mofeli said democracy could only be restored to Lesotho by breaking off relations with communist countries. He believed that relations between South Africa and Lesotho were at their lowest ebb at present. They could only be improved if the two countries held talks aimed at settling, among other things, the border problem.

Mr Mofeli was suspended by the Lesotho National Assembly about a fortnight ago.

## MOZAMBIQUE

### Ministry Official Addresses Cuban Embassy Fete

*MB230811 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[Text] Francisco Madeira, director of the Africa and Middle East Division in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said in Maputo yesterday that the storming of the Moncada Barracks in Cuba on 26 July 1953 represented the high point in the struggle of the Cuban people against oppression and marked the beginning of the end of the fascist dictatorship of Fulgencio Batista. Francisco Madeira represented the Government of Mozambique at a reception hosted by the Cuban Embassy in Maputo on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the storming of the Moncada fortress. As he pointed out, the day is important not only to the people of Cuba, but to all peace-loving peoples of the world as well.

The director of the Africa and Middle East Division in the Foreign Ministry stressed that the heroism of the Cuban people in taking up arms and fighting oppression and exploitation calls to mind 25 September 1964, when the people of Mozambique took up arms and launched the national liberation war. Francisco Madeira said it is with great pride and satisfaction that we note the similarity between the struggles of the Mozambique and Cuban peoples — the result of the similar objectives which our two peoples are pursuing. He went on to note that this similarity of objectives is shown today through a healthy, multifaceted, fruitful, and mutually advantageous cooperation that has been promoted between the two countries since the most difficult times.

## NAMIBIA

### SWAPO Vice President Back From Botswana Talks

*MB221100 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0743 GMT 22 Jul 83*

[Text] Windhoek, July 22, SAPA — The vice-president of SWAPO, Mr Hendrik Witbooi, returned to Windhoek last night after discussions with representatives of the organisation's external wing in Botswana. Mr Witbooi, accompanied by a SWAPO member, Mr Nico Bessinger, issued no statement and declined to answer questions from newsmen at JG Strijdom Airport outside Windhoek.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### Disturbances Reported in Tembisa 22 July

*MB221334 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1325 GMT 22 Jul 83*

[Text] Johannesburg, July 22, SAPA — Seven hundred black schoolchildren went on the rampage in Tembisa near Kempton Park today, stoning their school, police and a teacher's home after the teacher was stabbed in the hand by unruly pupils.

Confirming the incidents, a police spokesman said police had fired short bursts from automatic hand-machineguns into the ground in front of the children when they turned on and stoned the five policemen who rushed to the scene.

Police described the disturbance as "a minor problem, which has already been sorted out." The spokesman said pupils from one of the township's schools, Jiyane Secondary School, had started rioting after four pupils were temporarily suspended when they refused to accept punishment for arriving late yesterday. "But the police were on the scene quickly to quell the trouble before the situation could get out of hand," he said.

Two buses were stoned and had windows broken, but there was no further damage, according to a Putco spokesman. One driver was slightly injured and briefly treated at hospital. The service

was running normally again this afternoon. A senior police officer from the Spings Divisional Headquarters said there were no other injuries.

The teacher, Mr Johannes Nskozana, who was stabbed in the hand and buttocks, was treated in hospital and discharged and had gone into hiding, he said.

The stabbing preceded the stoning incidents a about 8 o'clock this morning, after pupils arrived at the school but refused to attend classes. Some school windows were broken and the police were called. When they arrived the pupils stoned them, damaging one of their vehicles. They scattered after two policemen fired shots into the ground, the spokesman said, and about 200 of them later marched on the teacher's house, stoned it and set fire to clothing taken from the house. They dispersed when the police arrived at the house and the situation had returned to normal by this afternoon, the spokesman said.

It was not clear why some pupils had attacked the teacher.

### Mercenaries Freed by Seychelles Arrive

*MB230921 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[Text] The six mercenaries who were pardoned by the Seychelles Government after being sentenced for their involvement in the abortive coup in 1981 were joyously reunited with their families at Jan Smuts Airport this morning. The six, three South Africans, two Britons, and a Zimbabwean, were mobbed by members of the local and international media.

One of the men, Mr Jeremiah Puren, told South African Broadcasting news at the airport that he had no regrets about his involvement in the attempted coup. He made it clear that this action had not been instigated by the South African Government.

### Mercenaries Comment on Plot

*MB231010 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0855 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[By Greg Smith]

[Text] Johannesburg, July 23, SAPA — The six foreign mercenaries who were involved in the Seychelles coup arrived in Johannesburg today after being pardoned by President Albert Rene and vowed never to do it again.

Mr Martin Dolinchek, Mr Jerry Puren, Mr Bobby Sims, Mr Aubrey Brooks, Mr Bernard Carey and Mr Roger England were greeted at Jan Smuts Airport by highly-emotional family members.

Mr Dolinchek said the news of their pardon came "out of the blue" last Thursday. South Africans Mr Dolinchek and Mr Sims had been sentenced to 20 years in jail for their part in the coup. Another South African, Mr Puren, was sentenced to death along with Britons Mr Carey and Mr England and Zimbabwean Mr Brooks.

Mr Dolinchek, who was on leave from South African National Intelligence Service at the time of the plot, said he had no plans for the immediate future. "I want to spend some time with my family and settle down," he told newsmen. Mr Dolinchek said he would never become involved in a similar attempt. Asked why he had become involved in the Seychelles plot, he replied: "That is a good question."

Mr Puren said he had become involved because he had a "personal friend" who had wanted to become head of the Seychelles Government. Since then, that friend had acted "very irresponsibly" and Mr Puren said he was not happy with the man's behaviour. In reply to a question by a reporter why he had become involved in the "caper" he said, "It was not a caper. It was very serious business at the time." "Look, I have five sons," Mr Puren said, then broke off to greet his father-in-law in French and hug him. Mr Puren said the mercenaries' pardon had been a "humanitarian gesture" by President Rene. He said he knew the Seychelles intimately. It was a small country with a small society that was not at all vindictive. President Rene was more worried about our problems at home than about the problems we had caused for his country, Mr Puren said.

Mr Puren said the Seychelles plot was the only "mercenary work" he would now perform was winning bread for his family. [sentence as received] He had got to know the other mercenaries very well and they had got along well with each other. Asked if he had known of the reports that President Rene had offered to free the mercenaries in exchange for the lives of three condemned South African National Congress members, Mr Puren said "not at the time."

On the treatment of the mercenaries, Mr Carey said they had not been handled very well in the beginning but later this had improved tremendously. "For the first weeks it was very rough, then we had nine months solitary, then two months in limbo and the last nine months in the island (Platte) were very good. Asked if he would get involved in a similar plot again he said "I am very [words indistinct] that at the moment."

The pardoned mercenaries, who left the Seychelles aboard a British Airways flight early this morning were greeted by family members and a horde of foreign and local pressmen.

### Ex-Selous Scout Heads Ciskei Antiterrorists

*MB221506 Pretoria Die Transvaler in Afrikaans 18 Jul 83 p 3*

[SAPA report]

[Excerpt] East London — A former member of the Rhodesian Selous Scouts, Major D. Croucamp, has been appointed head of the newly established Ciskei antiterrorist group — Ikrele le Sizwe, the Sword of the Nation — in an open attempt to strip the power of President Lennox Sebe's brother, reports SAPA.

Announcing the appointment yesterday, Mr Sebe said Mr Croucamp is a man with wide experience in fighting terrorism. He knows the theory as well as the practice of terrorist warfare, as he fought against terrorism in the bush.

In the future, Ikrele le Sizwe will be responsible for all antiterrorist activities, as well as secret military missions.

In addition, the unit will perform civil duties at times of national disaster and provide armed escort for ministers.

## ZAMBIA

### Ceausescu, Kaunda Dinner Remarks Reported

*MB221005 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 22 Jul 83*

[Text] President Kaunda has reiterated that the most important goal of 20th century man is world peace, which man's own inventiveness has threatened in the form of nuclear weapons. Dr Kaunda has also said that the situation regarding the world economy is beset with an unprecedented crisis, and urgent steps should be taken to right the situation.

Speaking at a state dinner he hosted for visiting Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, he said that the capability of current superpower nuclear power can destroy the world 18 times over, but in spite of this, the superpowers are still engaged in a nuclear race, and a deep chasm of mistrust still exists between them.

On the need to establish a new economic order, the president said the measures taken should aim at attaining just and equitable economic growth to bridge the gap between developed and developing countries. He said in southern Africa efforts by independent states for the acceleration of economic and social development of their countries and people are being frustrated by South African acts of aggression and sabotage.

Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu called on the nations of the world to abandon warfare as the only option to solving disputes. Mr Ceausescu said that Romania firmly stands for negotiated settlements as the only real alternative to war. Speaking at the state banquet hosted in his honor by President Kaunda, the Romanian president said that even in Africa problems should be solved through peaceful negotiations. He called for more active participation among all countries of the world not only in ensuring world peace, but also in solving the worsening world economic situation on an equal footing.

On the escalating nuclear arms race among the superpowers, Mr Ceausescu said it was necessary to stop the advance of mankind towards catastrophe, and work for peace and improvement of the quality of life of the people.

On southern Africa, he said that South Africa must end its apartheid policy and grant equal and full rights to its citizens, irrespective of their color, and stop acts of aggression against neighboring states. He reaffirmed his country's continuing support for SWAPO in its struggle to bring about the independence of Namibia. The Romanian president ends his 3-day visit to Zambia today.

### Ceausescu Leaves for Somalia

*MB221222 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 22 Jul 83*

[Text] Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu left Zambia this morning for Somalia after a 3-day state visit. President Ceausescu was seen off at the Lusaka international airport by President Kaunda, Party Secretary General Humphrey Mulemba, members of the Central Committee, and other party and government officials. Others included members of the diplomatic corps and hundreds of Lusaka's party militants.

Before departure, President Ceausescu inspected a guard of honor mounted by the 2d Batallion of the Zambia Regiment amid a 21-gun salute. President Ceausescu arrived in the country on Wednesday on a tour of five African states. His visit to Zambia was the third after he visited the country in 1972 and 1979.

## ZIMBABWE

### State Minister Sekeremayi Comments on Defense

#### RSA 'Greatest External Threat'

*MB250846 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 25 Jul 83*

[Text] The minister of state responsible for defense, Comrade Sydney Sekeremayi, has described apartheid-ruled South Africa as Zimbabwe's greatest external threat. Comrade Sekeremayi says the government is committed to organize the Army, police force, and the paramilitary forces in such a way that the Pretoria regime will not be able to send its forces to operate in any part of Zimbabwe.

He says the Zimbabwean subversives fleeing to Botswana are being forced to continue their flight to South Africa following the Botswana Government commitment to the preservation of peace in Zimbabwe. He said the elements are moving to Botswana to seek refuge, but the Botswana Government has no intention of harboring dissidents who want to fight the Zimbabwean Government. A number of these dissidents have been deported to Zimbabwe and some have fled to racist South Africa. The minister points out that as a result, areas along the South African border are heavily guarded to minimize the military threat from the south.

#### Notes SADCC Coordination

*MB250905 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 25 Jul 83*

[Text] The minister of state responsible for defense, Comrade Sydney Sekeremayi, said coordination exists in security matters among member countries of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC]. In an interview yesterday, Comrade Sekeremayi sited arrangements with Mozambique where villagers fleeing from harassment by bandits have been cared for in Zimbabwe. He said the safety solution had been

worked out between the two countries to ensure the steady flow of fuel through the (Feruka) pipeline.

The minister said there are some decent people in ZAPU and the party is in the government because of the policy of national reconciliation. However, he said, the party's image is tarnished by other leaders who are directing dissident activities. He pointed out that Zimbabwean subversives fleeing to Botswana are being forced to continue their flight down into racist South Africa. This follows Botswana's commitment not to support elements which want to fight the Zimbabwean Government.

### Appointment of New Air Force Commander Announced

*MB230653 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 23 Jul 83*

[Text] Air Marshal (Asme Dowde Porter) is the new commander of the Air Force of Zimbabwe. The president, Comrade Canaan Banana, has appointed Air Marshal (Dowde Porter) to replace Air Marshal Norman Walsh, who retired in May this year. According to a government spokesman, the appointment was made on the advice of the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, in terms of Section 97-2 of the Constitution.

### SUNDAY MAIL on Renewal of Emergency Act

*MB230500 Harare The Sunday Mail in English 17 Jul 83 p 10*

[Editorial: "The Emergency"]

[Text] The state of emergency which the Independence Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe compulsively and inevitably inherited from the defeated Rhodesian Front [RF] regime has been renewed for the sixth time since the attainment of independence.

The vigorous debate and the clash of minds that preceded the renewal of the emergency revealed our Parliament as a lively ideas chamber, and not a dull mutual admiration club. No holds were barred in the inexorable search for the elusive truth. It was a demonstration of moral strength and a sincere commitment to democratic norms, which augurs well for our Parliament and public affairs.

The need for the extension of the state of emergency is self-evident. The minister of home affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, summed it up pithily when he said: "We need emergency powers, therefore, in order to deal with threats to our external and internal security." The "threats" are not imaginary. They are real; and no opponent, not even the RF, was able or willing to argue to disprove the existence of the threats. Indeed, the fact was implicitly or explicitly accepted that dissidents and bandits were still active and that South African agents had infiltrated them, apart from carrying out their own separate destabilising activities.

The RF speakers, affirming the existence of the threat, argued that it could be dealt with effectively by the use of the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act. This argument would be valid if the threats were exclusively internal and non-military. It does not require much intelligence to see that the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act is neither capable nor adequate to deal with hostile external military activities. It is also unable to combat internal armed bandits.

The other argument that the state of emergency must not be extended because it was being abused, does not stand the test of logic and commonsense. It erroneously suggests that the abuse is inherent in the emergency and the two are inseparable. The fact is that the abuse is separable, external and extraneous to the emergency. And it can be stopped through the adoption of strict and stern measures by the relevant ministers. There is no doubt that the emergency powers have been abused by both the police and the military. This can be explained in terms of the hypnotic phenomenon that is power. People are prone to abuse it, unless there are stringent controls from superiors. It is the relevant ministers, therefore, who should have been criticised for the abuses, not the emergency. The idea of ending the state of emergency with the intention of ending the abuses, is tantamount to throwing away the bath water with the baby.

The minister's argument that we need the state of emergency to implement socialism is untenable. It stigmatises socialism as lacking in intrinsic value and appeal. The state of emergency is an ugly instrument which is incompatible with the ideals of socialism. We should not be enthusiastic in our advocation of the emergency, as if it is a virtue, because it is not. It is an embarrassing imposition.

We did not choose the emergency. It was imposed upon us by necessity. It is a necessary evil; and we must avoid the temptation to make a virtue out of necessity or inevitability. Our government should regard the state of emergency as a mere expedient to be dispensed with as soon as the security situation makes it irrelevant. It cannot be retained longer because it makes our country abnormal and unique, in an unenviable way.